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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 563--79th Congress

Chapter 698--2d Session

S. 704

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LIQUIDATION OF RURAL-REHABILITATION PROJECTS. Authorizes the Secretary to continue administration of, and ultimately liquidate, Federal rural-rehabilitation projects. Authorizes preferential disposition to veterans and present occupants.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 704

March 6, 1945	H. R. 2501 was introduced by Rep. Hays and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).
March 7, 1945	S. 704 was introduced by Senator Fulbright and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
November 23, 1945	Senate Committee reported S. 704 with amendments. Senate Report 784. Print of the bill as reported.
December 17, 1945	House Committee reported H. R. 2501 with amendments. House Report 1453. Print of the bill as reported.
December 19, 1945	S. 704 was discussed in the Senate and was passed as reported.
March 7, 1946	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 545 for the consideration of H. R. 2501. Print of the Resolution.
March 21, 1946	H. R. 2501 passed House with amendments.
March 26, 1946	S. 704 was discussed in the House and passed with amendments. The language of H. R. 2501, which was passed by the House recently, was substituted for S. 704.
April 4, 1946	Senate Conferees were appointed.
May 27, 1946	House Conferees were appointed.
July 11, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2491.
July 15, 1946	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
July 30, 1946	Approved. Public Law 563.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2501

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 6, 1945

Mr. HAYS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum prefer-
5 ential disposition to veterans of the present war, is hereby
6 authorized and directed to maintain, administer, and utilize,
7 for such period as he may deem necessary until disposal
8 thereof as hereinafter provided, such of the lands (improved
9 and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettle-
10 ment projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettle-

1 ment purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated
2 for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with
3 funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Adminis-
4 trator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Ad-
5 ministration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration,
6 as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in
7 economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be
8 deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquida-
9 tion of other land or property comprising such projects
10 insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent
11 with the purpose of this Act.

12 SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold,
13 from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for
14 disposition in economic farm units at the earning capacity
15 value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms
16 as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the
17 Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, Seventy-
18 eighth Congress), who meet the requirements of eligibility
19 specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
20 Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

21 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
22 such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the pur-
23 poses of this Act, including, without limitation, the mainte-
24 nance and operation of the project properties and making
25 betterments and improvements deemed necessary to ac-

1 accomplish the purposes for which such properties were
2 acquired.

3 SEC. 4. Until such time as the Congress by concurrent
4 resolution, or the President, terminates the functions, powers,
5 and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food
6 Administration, the authority vested in the Secretary of
7 Agriculture by this Act shall be exercised by the War
8 Food Administrator.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HAYS

MARCH 6, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 704

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

Mr. FULBRIGHT introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum
5 preferential disposition to veterans of the present war, is
6 hereby authorized and directed to maintain, administer, and
7 utilize, for such period as he may deem necessary until dis-
8 posal thereof as hereinafter provided, not to exceed three
9 years from the date of termination of the present war, such
10 of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or in-

1 cident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation
2 projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises
3 heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in
4 whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secre-
5 tary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administra-
6 tion, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency
7 Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ulti-
8 mate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing con-
9 tained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the
10 expeditious liquidation of other land or property compris-
11 ing or incident to such projects insofar as is deemed prac-
12 ticable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this
13 Act.

14 SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold,
15 from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for
16 disposition in economic farm units, at the earning capacity
17 value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms
18 as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the
19 Surplus Property Act of 1944, Public Law 457, Seventy-
20 eighth Congress, who meet the requirements of eligibility
21 specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
22 Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1000-1006), as
23 amended.

24 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
25 such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the pur-

1 poses of this Act, including, without limitation, the main-
2 tenance and operation of the project properties and making
3 betterments and improvements deemed necessary to effectu-
4 ate the purposes of this Act.

5 SEC. 4. Until such time as the functions, powers, and
6 duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food
7 Administration are terminated, the authority vested in the
8 Secretary of Agriculture by this Act shall be exercised by
9 the War Food Administrator.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT

MARCH 7 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 207

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 26, 1945, for actions of Friday, November 23, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Government-corporations bill. Senate committee reported bill transferring Interior's fur-animal activities to this Department. Senate committee reported rationing-termination resolution. House conferees appointed on appropriation-rescission bill. Secretary Anderson's rationing-termination announcement inserted. Department's poultry-subsidizing plan criticized.

NOTE: We understand that the House hearings on the 1947 agricultural appropriation bill have tentatively been scheduled to begin Jan. 14.

SENATE

1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3660, to provide for financial control of Government corporations (pp. 11093, 11111). (For provisions see Digest 135.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. ANIMAL INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 566, to provide for the transfer of Interior's fur-animal activities to this Department (S.Rept. 783)(p. 11071).
3. RATIONING; DAIRY AND MEAT INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 185, to express the sense of the Senate that this Department should order OPA to cease rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats and oils, and meat as soon as practicable, but in no case later than Dec. 1, 1945 (pp. 11071-2).
4. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Omaha River Development Association resolution opposing S. 555, the MVA bill, and urging appropriations for the present development program of the Missouri River Basin (p. 11071).
5. RURAL REHABILITATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 704, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (S. Rept. 784)(p. 11071).
6. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1471, to transfer certain lands in Limestone County to Tex.(S.Rept.785)(p. 11071).

7. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R. 608, to exclude certain lands in Deschute County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-37, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the U.S. (p. 11110). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. BANKRUPTCY. Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 343, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of U.S. Commissioner and referee in bankruptcy (S. Rept. 787) (p. 11071); S. 345, relating to the method of payment of the compensation of U.S. commissioners (S. Rept. 789) (p. 11071); S. 346, to amend the act of May 28, 1896, prescribing fees of U.S. commissioners (S. Rept. 790) (p. 11071); and H.R. 2465, to amend the act of May 28, 1896, so as to provide that nothing therein shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a U.S. commissioner (S. Rept. 791) (p. 11071).
9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H.R. 1512, to amend the Pay Readjustment Act so as to provide for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay (p. 11094). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed with amendment S. 896, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide that annuities of persons who retired before Jan. 24, 1942, shall be recomputed and paid in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4 of the act of Jan. 24, 1942 (p. 11109).

Passed with amendment S. 1560, to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the WAAC's who entered the WAC's (p. 11106).

Discussed and passed over S. 1415, to provide for increasing Federal-pay rates (pp. 11107-8).

Discussed and passed over H.R. 2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (pp. 1108-9).
10. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. At the request of Sen. Donnell, Mo., passed over S. 7, to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure (pp. 11109-10). (For provisions see Digest 206.)
11. MINERALS. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 22, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the U.S. (p. 11109).

Discussed and at the request of Sen. McCarran, Nev., passed over S. 1483, providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the U.S., including Alaska (p. 11110).
12. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, passed over S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands (p. 11110).
13. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of William McChesney Martin, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank (pp. 11112-3).
14. SUGAR; GRAINS. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kans. Federation of Women's Clubs resolution protesting the use of sugar and grains in the manufacture of liquor (p. 11071).
15. ANIMAL DISEASES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an American Veterinary Medical Association resolution urging legislation to strengthen safeguards against the importation of diseased livestock (p. 11071).
16. INFLATION; PRICES; WAGES. Sen. Taft, Ohio, criticized the wage-price policy, Government expenditures, OPA price policies, and living standards with respect to possible inflation (pp. 11082-7). (See also item 38).

Resolutions adopted by members of the Massachusetts Clerical Association comprising the clergy of the Episcopal Diocese, and the Episcopal Evangelical Fellowship, both of Boston, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation providing for international control of atomic energy; to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY—RESOLUTION OF OMAHA (NEBR.) RIVER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, Wilbur A. Jones, president of the Omaha (Nebr.) River Development Association, handed to me a resolution adopted by that association relating to the Missouri Valley Authority. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolution for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, of which Senator ELMER THOMAS is chairman, is considering the Murray bill (S. 555) for the creation of a Missouri Valley Authority, the Omaha River Development Association, through its executive committee, at a meeting held in Omaha November 16, 1945, records its vigorous opposition to the measure for the following reasons:

1. The bill grants to three men not elected by the people legislative, judicial, and executive powers, contrary to our conception of government. There is no provision in the bill for their removal.

2. The bill places in jeopardy all of our State and Federal laws governing the use of water in a flood-control and irrigation development program.

3. Thousands of American men are returning from military to civilian life and are now looking for work. The Pick-Sloan plan of development is ready to go now, and to pass the Murray bill would be to delay the start of the program for probably as much as 5 years.

4. The present (Pick-Sloan) program is in capable hands and coordination of the various phases of the program is being obtained through the interagency committee. The acts of Congress of last December and of last March constitute a satisfactory water bill of rights and define the area of activity of each agency and integrate the programs of the experienced agencies of government. They detract in no way from the basic laws under which Congress has always guided these agencies that have become, at home and abroad, the most effective to be found anywhere in their respective fields.

Therefore we ask that the Murray bill be rejected and that appropriations be made speedily for the immediate prosecution of the present development program of the Missouri River Basin.

OMAHA RIVER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION,
WILBUR A. JONES, President.

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF GRAINS AND SUGAR IN MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a resolution by the Fifth District of Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled at Wichita, Kans., taking a stand against the use of grains and sugar by brewers for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolution and that it be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the brewers are receiving grains and sugar to manufacture intoxicating liquors; and

Whereas, it has been scientifically proven that alcoholic liquors are detrimental to the health of American people and welfare of the American Home; and

Whereas homemakers are deprived of necessary sugar for domestic use: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Fifth District of Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs assembled at Wichita, Kans., October 19, 1945, That the Federal Government restrict the use of sugars for such purposes.

Mrs. FLOYD TURNER,

Mrs. W. H. VONDER HEIDEN,

Mrs. ROY E. THOMAS,

Resolutions Committee.

FOOT AND MOUTH AND OTHER CATTLE DISEASES—RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from F. E. Mullen, executive secretary of the American Live Stock Association, Denver, Colo., a resolution adopted by the American Veterinary Medical Association calling attention to the dangers of foot and mouth diseases. I ask unanimous consent to present the resolution for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas through the highly efficient efforts of veterinarians working in close cooperation with livestock producers our country has been placed in a most enviable position with regard to the health and condition of our livestock herds and flocks; and

Whereas this condition has been made possible only at great sacrifice to our livestock producers and at great cost to both State and Federal Government; and

Whereas one of the greatest contributions that veterinarians and the livestock industry of this country can make to the war effort is to insure a continuing ample supply of meat, meat products and dairy products to our armed forces and our civilian population; and

Whereas all industries and people in our country would be adversely affected by a disastrous or dangerous disease becoming epizootic in our livestock, for as agriculture goes so goes the Nation; and

Whereas any step lessening the safeguards applying to importations of live animals or dressed meats or unsterilized meat food products from countries where foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, surra, or contagious pleuropneumonia or other equally dangerous diseases exist would constitute a grave hazard to our livestock industry and to wild animal life, and to our present and future food supply: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association do most earnestly and sincerely appeal to the Congress of the United States and to all Federal and State officials to strengthen present laws and regulations pertaining to imports from such countries and we most emphatically warn against the calamity that undoubtedly will result if there is any lessening of the embargo provisions of the present law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BALL (for Mr. SMITH), from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution relative to the formation of an International Health Organization; with an amendment (Rept. No. 782).

By Mr. ELLENDER:

From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 566. A bill relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, with amendments (Rept. No. 783).

From the Committee on Claims:

S. 1338. A bill for the relief of Wayne Edward Wilson, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 792).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 704. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 784).

By Mr. BILBO, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1471. A bill to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; without amendment (Rept. No. 785).

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 342. A bill to amend section 5296 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the discharge of indigent convicts for nonpayment of fines; without amendment (Rept. No. 786);

S. 343. A bill to amend section 35 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended (11 U. S. C. 63), so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy; without amendment (Rept. No. 787);

S. 344. A bill to prescribe and furnish to United States commissioners standard forms and dockets and to furnish United States Code and seal; without amendment (Rept. No. 788);

S. 345. A bill concerning the method of payment of the compensation of United States commissioners; without amendment (Rept. No. 789);

S. 346. A bill to amend section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. sec. 597), prescribing fees of United States commissioners; without amendment (Rept. No. 790); and

H. R. 2465. A bill to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner; without amendment (Rept. No. 791).

By Mr. O'DANIEL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 905. A bill for the relief of Harold E. Bullock; with amendments (Rept. No. 793); and

S. 1294. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Allan F. Walker; with an amendment (Rept. No. 794).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 976. A bill for the relief of Mildred E. Waldron; with amendments (Rept. No. 795).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1480. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Hooper; without amendment (Rept. No. 793).

TERMINATION OF RATIONING OF BUTTER, OLEOMARGARINE, FATS, OILS, AND MEATS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, Senate

Resolution 185, which was submitted by me on November 8, and was improperly referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and then on motion which I made a few days ago was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Almost simultaneously with the ordering of the committee this morning of a favorable report of this resolution, which calls for the end of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, oils, and meats, the OPA and the Department of Agriculture announced, and the announcement has already been made public and appears in the newspapers, the fact that rationing is ended, as of midnight tonight, I believe, on all fats, oils, meats, butter, and oleomargarine. Nevertheless, in compliance with the direction from the chairman of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to report the resolution and request that it be spread on the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution reported by the Senator from Tennessee will be received and placed on the calendar, and, without objection, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 185) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the United States military services and other Government agencies have recently released for public consumption in the United States 100,000,000 pounds of high-quality creamery butter; and

Whereas the Department of Agriculture has seen fit to sell 8,000,000 pounds of creamery butter in foreign markets; and

Whereas 100,000,000 pounds of creamery butter added to current commercial stocks and expected production during November and December 1945 will provide at least 150,000,000 pounds of creamery butter for each such month; and

Whereas 150,000,000 pounds a month is more than enough to provide for all unrestricted domestic civilian consumption of high-quality creamery butter during November and December and provide for an adequate year end carry-over; and

Whereas the production of butter begins to increase in December, due to seasonal factors, and continues to increase monthly for the ensuing 6 months; and

Whereas civilians will have the entire United States butter production available for their use during 1946, with the exception of very small quantities which will be purchased by the United States military services; and

Whereas oleomargarine, which is used for the same purpose, is in surplus supply, and

Whereas there will continue to be sufficient fats and oils available to produce supplies of oleomargarine equal to the demand for it; and

Whereas the current civilian allocation of other fats and oils, including lard, is at the highest rate since the initiation of fats and oils rationing; and

Whereas shortening, salad, and cooking oils are being produced in quantities greater than at any time since regulations were imposed and in quantities greater than those produced prior to the war; and

Whereas the supply of raw materials needed to produce shortening, salad, and cooking oils will continue to be sufficient to maintain this production; and

Whereas the production of lard, one of the chief fats and oils, will be substantially increased beginning not later than November

1, due to the seasonal increase in hog slaughter; and

Whereas the availability of supply is now sufficient to provide as much fats and oils as has ever before been consumed in this country during a peacetime period; and

Whereas the total domestic production of fats and oils, including lard, during 1946 will be available for civilian consumption, except for very small quantities which will be purchased by the United States military services; and

Whereas meat supplies in the United States at the present time are admittedly available at the annual rate of 159 pounds per capita and will continue to be available at this rate for the remainder of the year; and

Whereas meat supplies in this quantity are greater than were ever before available in the United States during any prewar period; and

Whereas meat supplies will be available during 1946 at a rate far in excess of the quantity consumed at any previous time; and

Whereas the supplies of poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese are abundant; and

Whereas the military has ceased purchasing poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese; and

Whereas the large supplies of poultry, eggs, fish, and cheese will supplement the supplies of meat available for civilian consumption in the United States; and

Whereas the continuation of rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, and oils, and meat is causing hoarding, maldistribution, and disruption of normal marketing; and

Whereas the expense of continuing rationing is no longer warranted; and

Whereas industry is capable of reestablishing normal distribution of these commodities: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the Department of Agriculture should order the Office of Price Administration to cease rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats, and oils, and meat as soon as is practicable, but in no case later than December 1, 1945.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1614. A bill relating to the discharge status of members and former members of the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps who have participated in the Civil Aeronautics Administration war-training-service program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. 1615. A bill providing for the release of a portion of Marquette National Forest for private use and development; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1616. A bill establishing a special Housing Bureau in the Veterans' Administration to act in relation to the procurement of homes or farms for war veterans, and to liberalize loan conditions pertaining thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON):

S. 1617. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Bear River and its tributaries; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1618. A bill to exempt the Navy Department from statutory prohibitions against the employment of noncitizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(Mr. WALSH also introduced Senate bill 1619, to extend the effectiveness of title B of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 1620. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of Commodore John Barry, "Father of the American Navy"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

(Mr. TYDINGS introduced Senate Joint Resolution 119, to provide for national elections in the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. TAFT introduced Senate Joint Resolution 120, amending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 relating to the standards by which maximum prices shall be established, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. YOUNG introduced Senate Joint Resolution 121, to provide for an embargo on the shipment out of the United States of new automobile and truck tires and tubes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and appears under a separate heading.)

WAIVER OF NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION LAWS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to extend the effectiveness of title V of the Second War Powers Act of 1942.

A brief explanation should be made, because this bill would make some contribution to the demobilization program.

Title V of the Second War Powers Act of 1942 authorizes waiver of compliance with the navigation and vessel inspection laws.

This title expires on December 31, 1945, and unless renewed, would require vessels transporting troops home to comply with all of the navigation and vessel inspection laws. There are, for example, 200 Liberty ships now used to carry 550 troops each, and 97 Victory ships converted to carry approximately 1,500 troops each. If those vessels were required to meet navigation and inspection laws they would carry only approximately 12 men each.

Unless the authority contained in title V is extended as proposed in the bill, the operation of returning overseas personnel and equipment to this country would be seriously retarded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs as requested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The bill (S. 1619) to extend the effectiveness of title V of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WALSH, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ELECTIONS FOR NATIONAL ELECTIVE OFFICES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter from the President of the United States, which I should like to have read from the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONTINUE ADMINISTRATION OF AND ULTIMATELY LIQUIDATE FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 704]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 5, between the word "war" and the comma following, insert the words "and present project occupants".

Page 2, line 20, after the word "Congress" insert the words "and to present occupants of such lands,".

Page 3, delete section 4.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The primary object of the bill is to direct the partial suspension, for a period not to exceed 3 years from the termination of the present war, of the requirement contained in the current Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act (59 Stat. 136) to liquidate as expeditiously as possible resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, in order to permit development and sale of the property to veterans without precluding equitable treatment of present project occupants.

Under existing provisions of the current Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to carry out the expeditious liquidation of the projects in question. Existing legislation prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from delaying the liquidation of these projects until such time as veterans have returned and established their eligibility.

The committee is informed that Army surveys indicate upward of several hundred thousand returning veterans expect to farm. It is also indicated that most of those who desire to become farmers want to own their farms. It is, of course, common knowledge that suitable farms for economic family-type operations are difficult to obtain. Moreover, present inflated values of land render the acquisition of much of the land that is available prohibitive, or if acquired under present market conditions, sound farming operations would become difficult, if not hazardous. It seems, therefore, that the interests of the returning veterans would be served if desirable Government-owned land, which is otherwise being liquidated, be reserved and developed for ultimate disposition to war veterans. In addition to the choice lands thereby made available, thus affording the veterans a better opportunity to rehabilitate themselves and their families, the sale of such lands at the earning capacity value, as provided in the bill, to veterans who qualify therefor would appear to enable a greater number of veterans to acquire their own farms on a sound basis.

Originally, the liquidation program involved approximately 1,860,688 acres of land. As of June 30, 1945, there remained unsold approximately 989,611 acres of land. The liquidation of the property is presently progressing at the rate of about 60,000 acres per month. Some of this land is not susceptible of subdivision into economic family size farm units. A considerable portion of this land, however, can be utilized for the purposes of the bill only by the addition of certain fixtures and improvements including the repair and construction of farm buildings. Section 3 of the bill would authorize the appropriation and expenditure of funds not now available, for the purpose of developing such land into suitable economic farm units to effectuate the purposes of the act.

In the interest of fairness to present project occupants and in order not to unduly impede liquidation, amendments to sections 1 and 2 were adopted by the committee for the purpose of permitting present project occupants, demonstrating their ability to become farm owners, to purchase such farms.

Section 4 of the bill was deleted by the committee for the reason that the functions of the War Food Administrator are now vested in the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Executive Order 9577, dated June 29, 1945. Other than the suspension of existing legislative liquidation requirements, in order to develop and sell the property to veterans and present project occupants, the bill does not authorize the Secretary to carry on any program or activity proscribed by Congress under existing law.

A copy of the report from the Department of Agriculture, signed by Marvin Jones, Administrator, War Food Administration, dated May 8, 1945, is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

MAY 8, 1945.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: This is in response to your request of March 8, 1945, for a report on S. 704, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

The bill, if enacted, would direct the partial suspension of the so-called liquidation mandate (contained in Public Law 367, 78th Cong.) with respect to the Farm Security Administration resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes for a period not to exceed 3 years from the termination of the present war and would have no application thereafter. The partial suspension would be limited to the extent necessary for the purpose of affording maximum preference to veterans in the disposition of lands suitable for ultimate disposition as economic farm units.

In accordance with existing direction from the Congress, as expressed in Public Law 367, supra, Farm Security Administration is now carrying out the expeditious liquidation of the projects in question. The direction to liquidate includes all of the Government's interests, financial, supervisory, or otherwise, in all such projects and enterprises, including, without limitation, the so-called defense relocation corporations and cooperative land-leasing and land-purchasing associations. In effecting this liquidation, the basic policies being followed by Farm Security Administration in the sale of the properties are as follows:

(a) Wherever practicable, economic farm units are being sold at earning capacity value to low-income farmers meeting the standards of eligibility set out in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 522) (including veterans eligible under such standards), and upon the same terms as are applicable to loans under that act.

(b) Subsistence units are being sold, wherever practicable, to low-income families (including nonfarm families), at the fair market value of the units.

(c) Wherever practicable, project facilities and utilities, other than land for farming purposes, are being sold at the fair market value to present operators who have demonstrated ability, financial and otherwise, to operate such type of property successfully.

(d) Other property is offered for sale to others by means of notices published in newspapers and posted at public places in the areas surrounding the property. The property is then sold for the highest offer if that offer is deemed to represent the fair market value of the property and is consistent with the best financial interest of the Government.

This liquidation program involves 152 resettlement and rural-rehabilitation projects consisting of 940,726 acres of land acquired by the Government or by State rural-rehabilitation corporations, 13 miscellaneous projects consisting of 167,013 acres of land, and 32 defense relocation corporations and land-purchasing associations which acquired 752,941 acres of land with loan funds from Farm Security Administration, or an aggregate of 1,860,680 acres of land.

As of December 31, 1944, 60 of the 152 resettlement projects have been liquidated. Of the total acreage of 940,726, 635,867 acres have been disposed of, leaving 304,859 acres of such land for subsequent disposition. Of the total of 167,013 acres of the 13 miscellaneous projects, 38,305 acres have been sold, leaving 128,708 acres for further disposal. Of the 752,941 acres of land acquired by the 32 defense relocation corporations and land-purchasing associations, 71,611 acres have been sold, leaving 681,330 acres for disposal.

There remains for disposition, as of December 31, 1944, approximately 1,114,897 acres of land. A portion of this acreage will not be suitable for subdivision into economic farm units and subsequent disposition to veterans or other eligible applicants. For example, six of the land-purchasing associations have 330,000 acres of land acquired almost wholly for grazing purposes which cannot practically be subdivided into family size economic units for sale to private owners and are not suitable for farming without irrigation and other development. Other units, containing community facilities and utilities, are not suitable for farming purposes. There is, however, a considerable portion of land which would be susceptible of subdivision into economic farm units by the addition of certain fixtures and improvements or other alterations.

An important point in connection with the sale of land as economic family-size units is the availability of funds for repair and construction of farm buildings and other improvements needed on the farms. Present expenditures by Farm Security Administration for the purpose of developing or improving project property are limited, as stated in the Comptroller General's opinion of July 13, 1943, to the War Food Administrator (B-23881), to those which are reasonably necessary in connection with the "liquidation as expeditiously as possible" of any projects heretofore initiated and when it appears that such liquidation "is being vigorously undertaken and cannot practically be accomplished in any other way." Section 3 of S. 704 would authorize the appropriation and expenditure of funds for the pur-

pose of developing the land into suitable economic farm units for ultimate disposal to veterans.

We, of course, share in the view that every consideration should be shown to returning veterans who desire to acquire their own farms. It is the policy of Farm Security Administration to grant every consideration possible to veterans in order to enable them to acquire economic family-size units which lend themselves to immediate sale by it. As heretofore indicated, however, existing legislative direction does not authorize any undue delay in the liquidation of the property in order that the lands may be held for sale to veterans in the postwar period.

On the basis of War Department reports, it is estimated that approximately 800,000 members of the armed services are farmers. An Army survey also estimated that, of the veterans who are expected to be discharged from the armed services by the end of next December, approximately 211,000 to 305,000 will expect to farm. It is also indicated that most of those who desire to become farmers want to own their farms. It is, of course, common knowledge that suitable farms for economic family type operations are difficult to obtain. Moreover, present inflated values of land render the acquisition of much of the land that is available prohibitive, or if acquired under present market conditions, sound farming operations would become difficult, if not hazardous. It seems, therefore, that the interests of the returning veterans would be served if desirable Government-owned land, which is otherwise being liquidated, be reserved and developed for ultimate disposition to war veterans. In addition to the choice lands thereby made available, thus affording the veterans a better opportunity to rehabilitate themselves and their families, the sale of such lands at the earning capacity value, as provided in the bill, to veterans who qualify therefor would appear to enable a greater number of veterans to acquire their own farms on a sound basis.

In accomplishing the purposes of the bill, if enacted, it appears that Farm Security Administration would be required to continue to liquidate the Government's financial interest in the enterprises located on the project properties in order that it may make such lands available to eligible veterans. In addition, as provided under section 1 of the bill, lands not capable of subdivision or development for farming purposes would continue to be subject to disposition in accordance with prior procedures and legislative enactments. As we understand it, the bill, if enacted, would recognize and permit consummation of sales of farm units to the present occupants thereof only if, as of the date of such enactment, such occupants either: (1) Had valid contractual rights to acquire such units; or (2) could qualify as "veterans" in accordance with section 2 of the bill.

This would seem to preclude sales to present occupants of farms who have demonstrated their ability to purchase such farms but the sales, due to the volume of work involved in the liquidation program, have not yet been completed. Also, it appears that sales would be precluded to those present occupants who have been given further time, generally limited to one additional crop season, in which to establish their eligibility. It is suggested that, in the interests of fairness to such occupants and in order to make the provisions of the bill compatible with the policies presently being followed in the liquidation program, that the bill might be amended to permit the Secretary to complete sales to present occupants of farms who, on the date of enactment of the bill, have established their eligibility to purchase the units, and to those who satisfactorily establish such eligibility by December 31, 1945.

Other than the suspension of the liquidation mandate in order to develop and sell the property to veterans as provided by the bill, the bill would not appear to authorize Farm Security Administration to carry on any program or activity prescribed by Congress under existing law.

If changed as above indicated, the War Food Administration recommends the passage of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN JONES, *Administrator.*



Calendar No. 790

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 704

[Report No. 784]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

MR. FULBRIGHT introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum
5 preferential disposition to veterans of the present war *and*
6 *present project occupants*, is hereby authorized and directed
7 to maintain, administer, and utilize, for such period as he may
8 deem necessary until disposal thereof as hereinafter provided,
9 not to exceed three years from the date of termination of the
10 present war, such of the lands (improved and unimproved)

1 comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural
2 rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other
3 like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and
4 financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to
5 the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security
6 Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal
7 Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suit-
8 able for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing
9 contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of
10 the expeditious liquidation of other land or property compris-
11 ing or incident to such projects insofar as is deemed prac-
12 ticable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this
13 Act.

14 SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold,
15 from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for
16 disposition in economic farm units, at the earning capacity
17 value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms
18 as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the
19 Surplus Property Act of 1944, Public Law 457, Seventy-
20 eighth Congress *and to present occupants of such lands*, who
21 meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the
22 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition,
23 title 7, secs. 1000-1006), as amended.

24 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
25 such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the pur-

1 poses of this Act, including, without limitation, the main-
2 tenance and operation of the project properties and making
3 betterments and improvements deemed necessary to effectu-
4 ate the purposes of this Act.

5 ~~SEC. 4. Until such time as the functions, powers, and~~
6 ~~duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food~~
7 ~~Administration are terminated, the authority vested in the~~
8 ~~Secretary of Agriculture by this Act shall be exercised by~~
9 ~~the War Food Administrator.~~

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 704

[Report No. 784]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT

MARCH 7 legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 18, 1945; for actions of Monday, December 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees appointed on 1st deficiency and full-employment bills. House passed bill to permit postponement of crop reports. House committee reported bill to liquidate rural-rehabilitation projects. House received conference report on bill to liberalize GI loans. Senate debated Federal pay and UNRRA authorization bills. President approved UNRRA-appropriation measure.

HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Cannon, Woodrum, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson, Taber, Wigglesworth, Dirksen, and Engel were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 4805 (p. 12385). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 15.
2. FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL. Reps. Manasco, Cochran, Whittington, Hoffman, and Bender were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 380 (p. 12380). Senate conferees were appointed Dec. 15.
3. GI BILL AMENDMENTS. Received the second conference report on this bill, H.R. 3749 (pp. 12380-5). As reported the bill increases to 10 years the time within which applications may be made for loans and provides that such applications be approved in advance by the Veterans' Administration; limits amortization on real estate loans to 25 years, except in the case of farm realty which shall be 40 years; and eliminates requirement for review of proposed regulations by the Senate Finance and House World War Veterans' Legislation Committees. (For other items see Digest 197.)
4. COTTON STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4769, to permit postponement of crop reports when issue date falls on a non-work day (p. 12387).
5. RURAL REHABILITATION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 2501, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (H. rep. 1453) (p. 12413).
6. FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Passed over, on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 2115, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (p. 12389).

7. HOUSING; VETERANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S.J.Res. 122, to authorize additional appropriations to provide housing for veterans (p. 12385).
8. FORESTRY. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 608, to exclude certain land in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-37 so as to provide recreational areas (p. 12385). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4319, to transfer FSA land and property in Limestone County to Tex. (H.Rept. 1454) (p. 12413).
10. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service toward retirement (pp. 12389-90).
Passed over, at the request of Rep. Cole, N.Y., S. 102, to provide for counting military service of certain Legislative-Branch employees in determining eligibility for civil-service status under the Civil Service Classification Act (p. 12389).
Passed as reported S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (p. 12390).
Passed over, on objection of Rep. Barden, N.C., H.R. 1118, to amend the Hatch Act so as to authorize CSC to determine penalties for violation of such Act (p. 12390).
Received CSC's draft of proposed legislation to grant additional basic authority to CSC. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 12412.)
Received CSC's draft of proposed legislation to amend the "Act to prevent purchase and sale of public office." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 12413.)
11. UNO BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, S. 1580 (p. 12401). Rep. Stewart, Okla., spoke commending the SOS programs and their international importance (pp. 12405-7).
12. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. Received FTC's report on resale price maintenance. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 12412.)
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received State Department's draft of proposed legislation to amend the Surplus Property Act to designate that Department as disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental U.S. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 12412.)
14. CLAIMS. Passed over, on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 181, to provide for adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on U.S. district courts (p. 12387).
15. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 1689, to authorize Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements on U.S. lands on the Boise Reclamation Project (p. 12389).

SENATE

16. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1415, to increase Federal salaries by 20% (pp. 12321-4, 12327-30). Sen. Downey, Calif., compared present Federal salaries with the increased cost of living.
17. UNRRA AUTHORIZATION. Began debate on H.R. 4649, to increase the appropriation authorization for UNRRA by \$1,350,000,000. (pp. 12335-44).

person commissioned in the Army of the United States without prior commissioned military service from the period October 1, 1945, to November 30, 1945, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

872. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the admissibility of foreign documents in custody of Allied authorities of occupation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

873. A letter from Hugo A. Mentink, United States engineers, transmitting a copy of a Global War victory design for a new United States commemorative postage stamp issue; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

874. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting his request that the case of Jose Meza be withdrawn from those 643 cases involving suspension of deportation, in letter of May 15, 1945; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

875. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting his request that the case of Konstantin Hetsch be withdrawn from those 406 cases involving suspension of deportation, in letter of May 1, 1945; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

876. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting his request that the case of Frederick Wilhelm Arndt be withdrawn from those 348 cases involving suspension of deportation, in letter of April 16, 1945; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

877. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting his request that the case of Salvatore del Gaudio be withdrawn from those 643 cases involving suspension of deportation, in letter of May 15, 1945; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

878. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill amending the act of December 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 918), entitled "An act to prevent purchase and sale of public office"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: Committee on Naval Affairs. House Joint Resolution 290. Joint resolution providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946 of the Navy's V-12 program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1448). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 462. Resolution providing for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 122, to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize an additional appropriation for the purpose of providing housing for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1450). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 463. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 290, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the continuance to the end of June 1946 of the Navy's V-12 program"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1451). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4982. A bill to enable the Department of State more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field

by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and (b) promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries; without amendment (Rept. No. 1452). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 2501. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1453). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4319. A bill to transfer certain land and personal property in Limestone County, Tex., to the State of Texas, acting by and through the State board of control; without amendment (Rept. No. 1454). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Committee on Ways and Means. S. 914. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, so as to permit the designation of freight forwarders as carriers of bonded merchandise; without amendment (Rept. No. 1455). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 5012. A bill to dispense with the requirement that a veteran be unable to pay hospital expenses, in nonservice-connected cases, as a condition to hospitalization and domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 5013. A bill to prohibit the exportation of logs, lumber, and certain lumber products until the housing and other construction requirements for lumber are being currently met; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON:

H. R. 5014. A bill to authorize loans and grants to hospitals and public health centers for planning, constructing, and improving their facilities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 5015. A bill to provide retirement pay for certain members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 5016. A bill to extend the types of insurance into which national service life insurance may be converted, and to provide for payment, at the option of the insured, of the insurance in one lump sum; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 5017. A bill to impose a duty of 2 cents per pound on patna rice imported for use in the manufacture of canned soups; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 5018. A bill to grant compensation to veterans of World War II who have had pulmonary tuberculosis; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 5019. A bill to stop inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 5020. A bill to provide compensation for sheriffs or other law-enforcement officers who transport mentally incompetent vet-

erans to a Veterans' Administration hospital or home; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BIEMILLER:

H. R. 5021. A bill to amend section 2 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451, 16 U. S. C. 718b), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 5022. A bill to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 5023. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. J. Res. 291. Joint resolution authorizing the President, on behalf of the United States, to accept and recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in certain categories of international legal disputes involving the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. J. Res. 292. Joint resolution favoring an international agreement abolishing compulsory universal peacetime military service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution to implement provisions of the United Nations Charter regarding disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Con. Res. 116. Concurrent resolution to expunge the testimony of an alien enemy officer from the naval court records; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution to implement provisions of the United Nations Charter regarding disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 5024. A bill for the relief of Helmuth Heyl; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 5025. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Opal Riley and Robert R. Riley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 5026. A bill for the relief of the estate of Drury Lee Jordan; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5027. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Rowland; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 5028. A bill for the relief of George Ernsbarger; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5029. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Ellen Miyoko Kondo, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5030. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lim Shee Chang; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5031. A bill for the relief of Ernest C. Heine and Harriet W. Heine; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5032. A bill for the relief of Yoshiko Kondo; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5033. A bill for the relief of the estate of Koichi Kondo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 5034. A bill for the relief of Charles Myers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 5035. A bill for the relief of Maud Van Kleek; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H. R. 5036. A bill for the relief of Leroy C. Schamlenberger; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 5037. A bill for the relief of Karl J. Lesemann; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 5038. A bill for the relief of Lewis H. Rich; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 5039. A bill for the relief of Bert L. Shaw; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1417. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 51 members of the Anderson-Adkins Post, No. 19, of New Brighton, Pa., opposing passage of S. 1203 and H. R. 3522; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1418. Also, petition of the Town Council of the Borough of Fallston, county of Beaver, Pa., opposing the construction of the Erie-

Ohio River Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1419. Also, petition of 123 citizens living at or near New Wilmington, Pa., protesting against any action to establish a system of compulsory military training for the young men and boys of the Nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1420. By Mr. WOLCOTT: Petition signed by 26 residents of Capac and Yale, Mich., expressing their opposition to any form of peacetime compulsory military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONTINUE
ADMINISTRATION OF AND ULTIMATELY LIQUIDATE FEDERAL
RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

DECEMBER 17, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2501]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, as amended:

Page 1, line 5, between the word "war" and the comma following, insert the words "and present project occupants".

Page 1, line 8, after the word "provided" and the comma, insert: "not to exceed three years from the date of termination of the present war,".

Page 2, line 17, delete the bracket and insert in lieu a comma.

Page 2, line 18, delete the bracket and the comma and add "and to present occupants of such lands,".

Page 3, delete section 4.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The primary object of the bill is to direct the partial suspension, for a period not to exceed 3 years from the termination of the present war, of the requirement contained in the current Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act (59 Stat. 136) to liquidate as expeditiously as possible resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, in order to permit development and sale of the property to veterans without precluding equitable treatment of present project occupants.

Under existing provisions of the current Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to carry out the expeditious liquidation of the projects in question. Existing

legislation prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from delaying the liquidation of these projects until such time as veterans have returned and established their eligibility.

The committee is informed that Army surveys indicate upward of several hundred thousand returning veterans expect to farm. It is also indicated that most of those who desire to become farmers want to own their farms. It is, of course, common knowledge that suitable farms for economic family-type operations are difficult to obtain. Moreover, present inflated values of land render the acquisition of much of the land that is available prohibitive, or, if acquired under present market conditions, sound farming operations would become difficult, if not hazardous. It seems, therefore, that the interests of the returning veterans would be served if desirable Government-owned land, which is otherwise being liquidated, be reserved and developed for ultimate disposition to war veterans. In addition to the choice lands thereby made available, thus affording the veterans a better opportunity to rehabilitate themselves and their families, the sale of such lands at the earning capacity value, as provided in the bill, to veterans who qualify therefor would appear to enable a greater number of veterans to acquire their own farms on a sound basis.

Originally, the liquidation program involved approximately 1,860,688 acres of land. As of June 30, 1945, there remained unsold approximately 989,611 acres of land. The liquidation of the property is presently progressing at the rate of about 60,000 acres per month. Some of this land is not susceptible of subdivision into economic family size farm units. A considerable portion of this land, however, can be utilized for the purposes of the bill only by the addition of certain fixtures and improvements including the repair and construction of farm buildings. Section 3 of the bill would authorize the appropriation and expenditure of funds not now available, for the purpose of developing such land into suitable economic farm units to effectuate the purposes of the act.

In the interest of fairness to present project occupants and in order not to unduly impede liquidation, amendments to sections 1 and 2 were adopted by the committee for the purpose of permitting present project occupants, demonstrating their ability to become farm owners, to purchase such farms.

Section 4 of the bill was deleted by the committee for the reason that the functions of the War Food Administrator are now vested in the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Executive Order 9577, dated June 29, 1945. Other than the suspension of existing legislative liquidation requirements in order to develop and sell the property to veterans and present project occupants, the bill does not authorize the Secretary to carry on any program or activity proscribed by Congress under existing law.

A copy of the report from the Department of Agriculture, signed by Marvin Jones, Administrator, War Food Administration, dated May 8, 1945, is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

MAY 8, 1945.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
 United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: This is in response to your request of March 8, 1945, for a report on S. 704, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue

administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

The bill, if enacted, would direct the partial suspension of the so-called liquidation mandate (contained in Public Law 367, 78th Cong.) with respect to the Farm Security Administration resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes for a period not to exceed 3 years from the termination of the present war and would have no application thereafter. The partial suspension would be limited to the extent necessary for the purpose of affording maximum preference to veterans in the disposition of lands suitable for ultimate disposition as economic farm units.

In accordance with existing direction from the Congress, as expressed in Public law 367, *supra*, Farm Security Administration is now carrying out the expeditious liquidation of the projects in question. The direction to liquidate includes all of the Government's interests, financial, supervisory, or otherwise, in all such projects and enterprises, including, without limitation, the so-called defense relocation corporations and cooperative land-leasing and land-purchasing associations. In effecting this liquidation, the basic policies being followed by Farm Security Administration in the sale of the properties are as follows:

(a) Wherever practicable, economic farm units are being sold at earning capacity value to low-income farmers meeting the standards of eligibility set out in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 522) (including veterans eligible under such standards), and upon the same terms as are applicable to loans under that act.

(b) Subsistence units are being sold, wherever practicable, to low-income families (including nonfarm families), at the fair market value of the units.

(c) Wherever practicable, project facilities and utilities, other than land for farming purposes, are being sold at the fair market value to present operators who have demonstrated ability, financial and otherwise, to operate such type of property successfully.

(d) Other property is offered for sale to others by means of notices published in newspapers and posted at public places in the areas surrounding the property. The property is then sold for the highest offer if that offer is deemed to represent the fair market value of the property and is consistent with the best financial interest of the Government.

This liquidation program involves 152 resettlement and rural-rehabilitation projects consisting of 940,726 acres of land acquired by the Government or by State rural-rehabilitation corporations, 13 miscellaneous projects consisting of 167,013 acres of land, and 32 defense relocation corporations and land-purchasing associations which acquired 752,941 acres of land with loan funds from Farm Security Administration or an aggregate of 1,860,680 acres of land.

As of December 31, 1944, 60 of the 152 resettlement projects have been liquidated. Of the total acreage of 940,726, 635,867 acres have been disposed of, leaving 304,859 acres of such land for subsequent disposition. Of the total of 167,013 acres of the 13 miscellaneous projects, 38,305 acres have been sold, leaving 128,708 acres for further disposal. Of the 752,941 acres of land acquired by the 32 defense relocation corporations and land-purchasing associations, 71,611 acres have been sold, leaving 681,330 acres for disposal.

There remains for disposition, as of December 31, 1944, approximately 1,114,897 acres of land. A portion of this acreage will not be suitable for subdivision into economic farm units and subsequent disposition to veterans or other eligible applicants. For example, six of the land-purchasing associations have 330,000 acres of land acquired almost wholly for grazing purposes which cannot practicably be subdivided into family size economic units for sale to private owners and are not suitable for farming without irrigation and other development. Other units, containing community facilities and utilities, are not suitable for farming purposes. There is, however, a considerable portion of land which would be susceptible of subdivision into economic farm units by the addition of certain fixtures and improvements or other alterations.

An important point in connection with the sale of land as economic family-size units is the availability of funds for repair and construction of farm buildings and other improvements needed on the farms. Present expenditures by Farm Security Administration for the purpose of developing or improving project property are limited, as stated in the Comptroller General's opinion of July 13, 1943, to the War Food Administrator (B-23881), to those which are reasonably necessary in connection with the "liquidation as expeditiously as possible" of any projects heretofore initiated and when it appears that such liquidation "is being vigorously undertaken and cannot practicably be accomplished in any other way." Section 3

4 AUTHORIZING ADMINISTRATION BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

of S. 704 would authorize the appropriation and expenditure of funds for the purpose of developing the land into suitable economic farm units for ultimate disposal to veterans.

We, of course, share in the view that every consideration should be shown to returning veterans who desire to acquire their own farms. It is the policy of Farm Security Administration to grant every consideration possible to veterans in order to enable them to acquire economic family-size units which lend themselves to immediate sale by it. As heretofore indicated, however, existing legislative direction does not authorize any undue delay in the liquidation of the property in order that the lands may be held for sale to veterans in the postwar period.

On the basis of War Department reports, it is estimated that approximately 800,000 members of the armed services are farmers. An Army survey also estimated that, of the veterans who are expected to be discharged from the armed services by the end of next December, approximately 211,000 to 305,000 will expect to farm. It is also indicated that most of those who desire to become farmers want to own their farms. It is, of course, common knowledge that suitable farms for economic family-type operations are difficult to obtain. Moreover, present inflated values of land render the acquisition of much of the land that is available prohibitive, or if acquired under present market conditions, sound farming operations would become difficult, if not hazardous. It seems, therefore, that the interests of the returning veterans would be served if desirable Government-owned land, which is otherwise being liquidated, be reserved and developed for ultimate disposition to war veterans. In addition to the choice lands thereby made available, thus affording the veterans a better opportunity to rehabilitate themselves and their families, the sale of such lands at the earning capacity value, as provided in the bill, to veterans who qualify therefor would appear to enable a greater number of veterans to acquire their own farms on a sound basis.

In accomplishing the purposes of the bill, if enacted, it appears that Farm Security Administration would be required to continue to liquidate the Government's financial interest in the enterprises located on the project properties in order that it may make such lands available to eligible veterans. In addition, as provided under section 1 of the bill, lands not capable of subdivision or development for farming purposes would continue to be subject to disposition in accordance with prior procedures and legislative enactments. As we understand it, the bill, if enacted, would recognize and permit consummation of sales of farm units to the present occupants thereof only if, as of the date of such enactment, such occupants either: (1) Had valid contractual rights to acquire such units; or (2) could qualify as "veterans" in accordance with section 2 of the bill.

This would seem to preclude sales to present occupants of farms who have demonstrated their ability to purchase such farms but the sales, due to the volume of work involved in the liquidation program, have not yet been completed. Also, it appears that sales would be precluded to those present occupants who have been given further time, generally limited to one additional crop season, in which to establish their eligibility. It is suggested that, in the interests of fairness to such occupants and in order to make the provisions of the bill compatible with the policies presently being followed in the liquidation program, that the bill might be amended to permit the Secretary to complete sales to present occupants of farms who, on the date of enactment of the bill, have established their eligibility to purchase the units, and to those who satisfactorily establish such eligibility by December 31, 1945.

Other than the suspension of the liquidation mandate in order to develop and sell the property to veterans as provided by the bill, the bill would not appear to authorize Farm Security Administration to carry on any program or activity prescribed by Congress under existing law.

If changed as above indicated, the War Food Administration recommends the passage of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN JONES, *Administrator.*

○

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2501

[Report No. 1453]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 6, 1945

Mr. HAYS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 17, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum prefer-
5 ential disposition to veterans of the present war *and present*
6 *project occupants,* is hereby authorized and directed to
7 maintain, administer, and utilize, for such period as he may
8 deem necessary until disposal thereof as hereinafter pro-
9 vided, *not to exceed three years from the date of termination*

1 *of the present war*, such of the lands (improved and unim-
2 proved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects
3 and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes,
4 and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar
5 purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made
6 available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm
7 Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or
8 Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines
9 are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units.
10 Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize re-
11 tardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or
12 property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed prac-
13 ticable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this
14 Act.

15 SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold,
16 from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for
17 disposition in economic farm units at the earning-capacity
18 value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms
19 as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the
20 Surplus Property Act of 1944, (Public Law 457, Seventy-
21 eighth Congress), *and to present occupants of such lands*
22 who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I
23 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C.
24 1000-1006), as amended.

25 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated

1 such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the pur-
2 poses of this Act, including, without limitation, the mainte-
3 nance and operation of the project properties and making
4 betterments and improvements deemed necessary to ac-
5 complish the purposes for which such properties were
6 acquired.

7 ~~SEC. 4. Until such time as the Congress by concurrent~~
8 ~~resolution, or the President, terminates the functions, powers,~~
9 ~~and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food~~
10 ~~Administration, the authority vested in the Secretary of~~
11 ~~Agriculture by this Act shall be exercised by the War~~
12 ~~Food Administrator.~~

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2501

[Report No. 1453]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HAYS

MARCH 6, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 17, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 20, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, December 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Congress completed action on 1st deficiency appropriation bill; provides \$7,500,000 for school lunches. House agreed to and Senate received 2nd conference report on bill to liberalize GI Bill of Rights. Congress received President's message on military training and armed-forces unification. Senate passed Second War Powers Act extension bill.

SENATE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to conference report and acted on items in disagreement (pp. 12516-24, 12540-8). The House agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) motion to recede and concur in the Senate school-lunch amendment with an amendment making available an additional amount of \$7,500,000 (Senate figure; \$15,000,000) (p. 12548), and the Senate later agreed to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) motion to agree to the House amendment (p. 12517). The House agreed to Rep. Cannon's motion to recede and concur in the Senate Garrison Dam amendment with an amendment to permit operation of the dam at an 1850-foot level (p. 12548), and the Senate later agreed to Sen. McKellar's motion to agree to the House amendment (pp. 12517-24). The House receded and concurred in all other items in disagreement, including the veterans' housing amendment. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendment H.R. 4760, to continue certain provisions of the Second War Powers Act until June 30, 1946 (pp. 12503-8, 12510-3, 12515-6, 12524). Rejected, 30-31 committee amendment which would have continued these provision until Dec. 31, 1946 (pp. 12515-6, 12524). The provisions include LOC's emergency powers over motor and water carriers; authority to take possession of property before condemnation proceedings have been completed; priorities, allocation, and rationing powers; and Federal Reserve's authority to purchase Government securities directly from the Treasury.

The Senate report states: "It is understood by the committee in recommending the extension to December 31, 1946, instead of June 30, 1946, as passed by the House, that it is the intention of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and of the various agencies affected to lift all controls as rapidly as possible. It is also understood by the committee that it will be the purpose of

the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion not to ask for another extension of the Second War Powers Act but, within the extended period provided by the pending act, to make specific recommendations to the Congress if future conditions should indicate that any controls should be maintained for a longer period."

3. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed as reported S. 704, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (pp. 12514, 12529). Sen. Fulbright, Ark., stated, "The purpose of the bill is to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to give preference to veterans in the disposition of lands, primarily lands under the Farm Security Administration."
4. VETERANS; HOUSING. Agreed to Sen. Johnston's (S.C.) motion to concur in the House amendment to S.J. Res. 122, to provide adequate housing for veterans (p. 12528). (For provisions see Digest 225.) The measure will now be sent to the President.
5. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Agreed to Sen. O'Mahoney's (Wyo.) motion to make the unfinished business S. 752, to develop domestic sources of supply of strategic and critical materials where possible by creating stock piles of such materials which are not present in sufficient quantities in the U.S., or which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities during an emergency period. (pp. 12529-30).
6. NOMINATIONS. Received the President's nominations for representatives of UNO: E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Sen. Connally (Tex.), Sen. Vandenberg (Mich.), and Mrs. A.E. Roosevelt; and as alternates: Rep. Bloom (N.Y.), Rep. Eaton (N.J.), Frank C. Walker, John Foster Dulles, and J.E. Townsend, Jr. (pp. 12509-10). The Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably on the nominations.
Confirmed the nomination of C. E. Gauss to be a member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors (pp. 12530, 12531).
7. RESEARCH. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a N. Dak. MVA Committee resolution urging appointment of a fact-finding commission on scientific research, in connection with the MVA project, to provide for development of rural and industrial electrification, natural resources, flood control, wildlife conservation and values, timber and grass lands, and irrigation and reclamation facilities (p. 12496).

HOUSE

8. GI BILL AMENDMENTS; FARM LOANS. House agreed, 134-23, to second conference report on H.R. 3749, to liberalize loans to veterans (pp. 12552-9). Senate received this report (pp. 12525-8). (For provisions of the report see Digest 224).
9. ARMED-FORCES UNIFICATION. Both Houses received the President's message recommending unification of the War and Navy Departments and reiterating his proposal for universal military training (pp. 12495, 12573-6).
10. UNO BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 1580 (pp. 12508-9, 12548-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment S. 914, to permit the Treasury Department to designate freight forwarders as carriers of bonded merchandise (p. 12572). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. GRAZING LANDS; FORESTRY. Received a Colo. Legislative memorial urging investigation of the administration of national forests with a view to giving all Federal land for grazing purposes the same uniform, reasonable, and just treatment. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 12578.)

come from a review by the Congress prior to the 30th of June 1946?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will answer the Senator in this way: I have just recited all the titles in the bill. In all of them, with the exception of title III, there is a perfectly obvious reason why the extension should be granted to the 31st of December of next year. Consider, for example, the authority to continue to receive francs for the benefit of our military personnel in France. Why should we cut that off?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, knowing the Senator's regard for the preservation of the powers of the legislative arm of the Government, if it is obvious on the face of the titles which he has recited that they should be extended, I am simply asking what harm could come from a review of the entire situation by the Congress before the 30th of June 1946.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I do not think any particular harm would come, but I think the better practice would be to grant this extension so that the Civilian Production Administration, particularly, will be in a position to protect the public interest.

Let me give the Senator an example. Consider the case of tin. We all know that tin is in short supply. We know that it is not produced in the United States. We know that we must depend upon importations from Malaya, Sumatra, and Java. If the power of the Civilian Production Administration to allocate tin to all of those in the United States who wish to use the short supply of tin should be repealed as of the 30th of June 1946, it would be repealed, first, before the tin supply which we need had been made available; and in the second place it would be a mistake because it would immediately create conditions under which those in a position to hoard tin could do so to the disadvantage of the little businessmen all over the United States.

So, bearing in mind that when a particular power of this kind is dying as of a certain deadline, the inevitable reaction of those who are affected by allocations and priorities is to say, "Well, this power will die in just a few weeks, so we shall pay no attention to it." I am convinced that with respect to lumber, tin, rubber, and other items, it will be necessary in the public interest that these powers be extended for a full year, and that, therefore, because of the effect upon clothing for example, or the effect upon brick for small brickyards all over the country, a failure to extend the power would be against the interests of the small businessman, against the interests of those who are not in the position of some of the large industries which are able to obtain their own supplies.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator for his statement. Will he further yield, to permit me to ask him another question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In view of the fact that very shortly there will be a recess of the Congress for the holiday season, is the Senator convinced that if the amendment is attached by the Sen-

ate it will be concurred in by the House of Representatives?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course, I cannot say as to that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator has stressed the urgency of making the extension. I think we all concede that. But I apprehend that within the next 48 hours both Houses of Congress will be doing business by unanimous consent, or else not doing business at all.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I can only say to the Senator that the Member of the House Committee on the Judiciary who was in charge of the bill in the House of Representatives, and who made the report in the House of Representatives—the distinguished and able Representative from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]—was on the floor of the Senate this afternoon during the discussion of this bill. He talked to me during one of the interruptions, and he gave no indication that there would be any difficulty. I may say to the Senator that if any difficulty arises, I think it can be straightened out.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY—PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a moment ago I observed that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] was temporarily out of the Chamber, and I asked a page to request him to return, inasmuch as I wished to make a few remarks in which I thought he would be interested. I observe that he has now returned to the Chamber, from the reception room.

The statement which I desire to make is quite brief. Three weeks ago on Sunday, I left Washington on business, after having on the preceding Friday obtained permission of the Senate to go. On the Saturday before I left Washington, I noticed a news account of a radio address which had been delivered the night before by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. In that address, according to the newspaper account, the Senator from Arkansas rather severely criticized, if not condemned, what he termed our foreign policy or our confused foreign policy or our lack of foreign policy. I do not recall the exact terms of condemnation which the Senator from Arkansas heaped upon our State Department and perhaps upon the President of the United States and perhaps upon ourselves, who have a part in formulating the foreign policy of the United States.

On the Saturday before I left Washington, I commented upon that radio address by the Senator from Arkansas. I said, in substance, as I remember now—I think I correctly recall the substance of my remarks—that I deplored the fact that the able Senator from Arkansas had seen fit to make an address of that nature over the radio, rather than on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose today to rehash ancient history, and that is ancient history now; but I wish to say that all my life I have had a fundamental principle, namely, never to give needless offense to anyone. From what I learned about what occurred on the floor of the Senate on Monday, following my depar-

ture from Washington, it occurred to me that the Senator from Arkansas had taken offense at my comment. I wish to assure him—and all Members of this body, so far as that is concerned—that it is never my purpose to offend any Senator personally or to criticize a Senator personally. I did not do so in the comment I made. I did deplore—I think I can now quote the language I used at that time—that a Senator of the United States would criticize and condemn his own Government's policy in a manner of as grave concern as is the foreign policy of this Nation, the relations of our Nation with the other nations of the world, in a place where his statement could not be challenged, could not be debated, and could not be questioned. That comment by me was not at all a personal criticism of the Senator from Arkansas. Probably the thought never had occurred to him. Many of us from time to time go out over the country and speak in behalf of principles and matters which we advocate, and in doing so we use the radio, which is natural and proper. But, Mr. President, I repeat that there is nothing more grave, there is nothing more serious, than our relations with the other nations of the world. When Senators of the United States speak on this subject, their voice should be carried all around the world. The subject is one which should not be commented upon lightly. I still insist that Senators might well bring their criticisms here to the floor of the Senate, where there exists the greatest forum in all the world for public speech and debate, and where Senators may discuss any subject. I am now speaking of general policies, and not with respect particularly to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. President, I have about concluded the statement which I wanted to make on this, the first day of my return to the Senate after an absence of some time. I assure the Senator from Arkansas that what I have said was intended in no way as a personal reflection upon him. He and I have seen eye to eye on almost all questions, and I hope that we shall continue to do so. I have great confidence in him, and I respect him for his ability and his patriotism.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the statement of the Senator from New Mexico to the effect that nothing was intended in a personal way in his criticism of my having made a speech over the radio. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Senator from New Mexico did not disagree with the sentiments which were expressed in my speech, but only with regard to the place at which the speech was delivered. I had expected, of course, that the Senator would challenge some of my opinions with reference to the confusion which currently exists in connection with our foreign relations. Since the speech was made I have not observed any substantial change in our foreign policy. After the Senator has had time to contemplate the present trend in our foreign policy I hope that he will enlighten me, as well as other Members of the Senate, by

showing me wherein my statements were erroneous.

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD F. WING

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I wish to record the sad fact that a great friend and a very distinguished citizen, one of our foremost generals of the war, passed away this morning at the untimely age of 52 years after having fought all through the Pacific campaign. He was Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Wing. His death is of public interest not only because of his service but also because of the unique character of the status which he held in the Army. He was the first National Guard officer to attain the rank of major general.

General Wing entered the war in February 1941 with the Forty-third Division, which was then a National Guard outfit. His unit was preserved by replacements throughout the war. It participated in the Battles of Guadalcanal, the North Solomons, New Guinea, and Luzon. He entered Japan with General MacArthur.

This great man performed a service for humanity and made the supreme sacrifice, although his death did not occur until he had reached his home at Rutland, Vt., where he has left a widow and three children. His death was a consequence of his service for humanity.

General Wing's merit was evidenced by four decorations, namely, the Distinguished Service Medal as Forty-third Division commander, Legion of Merit for service as assistant division commander, Silver Star for gallantry in action on July 11, 1943, and the Bronze Star Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Fortunately, I have before me an editorial from the Montpelier Evening Argus of, I believe, January 29, 1945, which affords some understanding of the kind of service in which General Wing's unit was engaged. The editorial is entitled "Vermonters battling at Luzon." Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VERMONTERS BATTLING AT LUZON

Battle-tested Vermonters, hailing from Montpelier and from communities the length and breadth of the State and who have had their baptism by fire at Guadalcanal, New Britain, and New Guinea, are now serving as an element of the First Corps and carrying out the heaviest burden of the fighting at Luzon. It is something of irony and pride that the famed Vermont Forty-third Division, built upon the foundation of the peacetime National Guard, should be weaving an epic of glorious history through some of the fiercest of the Pacific campaigns against the Japs. Some of the members of the Forty-third have already returned to their Vermont homes, with honorable medical discharges and with the Pacific campaign still a living memory to them. Some of them have made the supreme sacrifice; they will never return. Those of their comrades remaining in the Forty-third are continuing their roles in the great Pacific story, determined to fight it out to the last chapter with the triumphant climax of the Japs defeated forever as a war power.

The Luzon saga marks the second amphibious campaign for the Forty-third, which captured the New Georgia group of the Solomon Islands in the summer of 1943. After this nerve-shattering 83-day jungle campaign, the division, necessarily reoutfitted,

returned to a much-needed rest area and was sent to New Zealand for some time to recoup its vigor. The Forty-third afterwards went to New Guinea, where it played a big part in helping hold the line against Japanese who had been trapped by MacArthur's leap-frog landing along the rugged coast. On this particular assignment relatively little fighting had to be done, but in the current Luzon battle the Forty-third have drawn what is believed to be the stiffest of Japanese opposition.

Gen. Leonard F. Wing, of Rutland, is the commander of this division, which is made up largely of troops from Vermont, Maine, and Connecticut, and it is generally assumed that he is in active command now. Recently the general was ill and was hospitalized for a time.

The campaign for control of the Philippines, in regard to which MacArthur's historic words "I will return" were said, will undoubtedly prove one of the decisive battles of the Pacific, and the Vermont troops have the confidence of the entire Green Mountain State that they will render as good an account of themselves in this battle as they have in preceding ones.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, all who know of the great service rendered and the sacrifice made for humanity by Gen. Leonard F. Wing, sympathize deeply with his family in their great bereavement.

ADMINISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, for several days I have attempted to call a bill which is noncontroversial. I have consulted with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE]. I do not think that there will be any controversy with regard to the bill. Inasmuch as it will be difficult to develop a quorum, I ask that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 704 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what is the business before the Senate at the present time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment to House bill 4780.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it is obvious that there is not a quorum present in the Chamber. We have a calendar which is loaded down with bills. I know of several bills on the calendar which have been reported by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. If each Senator who is interested in a bill should now, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, rise and follow the example of the Senator from Arkansas by asking unanimous consent to set aside the unfinished business and to proceed to the consideration of his particular measure, obviously we would get nowhere. The most important bill before the Senate now is the unfinished business of the Senate. I happen to know that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] desires to speak with reference to it. Under the unanimous-consent rule, I am forced to object to the request of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, a few minutes ago the Senator from Wy-

oming did not object to laying aside consideration of the pending bill in order to consider other bills. I agree with the Senator that the procedure in the Senate has been very difficult. I may add, for the benefit of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] that the presence of so few Senators in the Chamber during the past few weeks while he was absent, is the best example I can cite of the inadvisability of making speeches on the floor of the Senate.

I wonder if the Senator can recall any time during the past 10 months when a sustained debate of any significance was held with the exception of the one which was held in connection with the United Nations Charter when for a few days there was a sort of desultory discussion. With that exception, I do not recall any sustained debate in the Senate with regard to foreign relations, and I do not recall that the Senator from New Mexico, with the exception of a few statements which he made, addressed the Senate at any length. I do not recall any sustained debate having taken place in which there was a real analysis of any of the major fundamental issues then pending before this country.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I wish to say to the Senator from Arkansas that what he has just said is most unfortunately true.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In other words, it is the last place where it is possible to get a development of such ideas. That is one reason why there is no inclination to make a speech on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator will agree that instead of being the last place, the Senate of the United States should be the first place.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It should be, I agree, but it is the same way with the little bill to which the Senator from Wyoming objects. For 3 or 4 days I have been told, "Yes; tomorrow the calendar will be called." This is a little bill to which there is no objection, so far as I know, from any Member on either side of the Senate, and I have consulted several on the other side. The subject matter with which it deals is rapidly being dissipated. I think about 60,000 acres are being disposed of. The purpose of the bill is to enable returning soldiers, about whom we talk so much, to purchase farms.

Since I introduced the bill last spring I suppose at least half the land which it was intended to cover has already been disposed of, and if we continue a few more months, there will be absolutely nothing worth while left. It will be in a position similar to that of the surplus property from the war. I have yet to find one soldier who has found a jeep, or truck, or anything else. Yet the procedure in the Senate continues to go the way which in effect blocks most of the bills which are submitted for consideration.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. WILLIS. When order of business 790, Senate bill 704, came up in regular

order at the last call of the calendar I interposed an objection, because I did not know how the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry felt about the bill. I have consulted the minority members of the committee. They have heard the bill discussed in committee, and are agreeable to its passage. I therefore join with the Senator from Arkansas in asking that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that this bill may be considered and passed. I am sure it will not take more than 5 minutes to dispose of it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I certainly should object to setting aside the unfinished business. I think the worst procedure I have ever seen in the Senate has been that of the last 3 weeks, during which a number of times we have laid aside one bill before we finished with it, and proceeded to another.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. I certainly will object. Incidentally, Mr. President, I understand the calendar will be called tomorrow, and there is no hurry about this particular bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have understood all week that the calendar was to be called the next day.

Mr. TAFT. The pending bill amending the Second War Powers Act is the only bill which must be passed at this time. So far as I can see, its consideration can be finished in 10 minutes, and I see no reason why we should not proceed with the regular order.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ORDER DISCONTINUING THE DRAFTING OF FATHERS

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. TAFT. For what purpose?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to make an announcement to the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. Certainly.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I have just been advised that the Selective Service System has issued an order stopping the drafting of all fathers. The order was issued this afternoon. I wish to say that it is very gratifying to me to know that this step has been taken. It should have been taken a long time ago, but now that it has been done, that much of the purpose of the joint resolution I introduced has been accomplished. I hope that they will go further immediately and look after the fathers who are now in the service.

AMENDMENT OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT OF 1942

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4780) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the only controversial matter in connection with the renewal of the Second War Powers Act relates to the committee amendment, which is now before the Senate.

The House considered this whole matter much more thoroughly than did the Senate. The committee held hearings, but only the House hearings have been printed. I suppose there were some hearings in the Senate committee; I do not

know. They have not been printed, in any event.

After long and serious consideration the House decided that the extension should be made for 6 months, and not for a year. The House bill, as it came to the Senate, provided for an extension for 6 months. The Senate committee, under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, proposes to extend the War Powers Act for another 6 months. I think there are many reasons why there should be no such further extension.

The most important provision of the bill is that dealing with priorities, giving the President unprecedented power over the industries of the United States. The priorities powers, together with the price-control powers, practically give the Government the power to dictate the daily action of every industry in the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I understood the Senator to say a moment ago that the hearings before the Senate committee had not been printed. They have been printed.

Mr. TAFT. They have been printed?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. They were less extensive than the House hearings, and they did not represent the careful consideration which the House has given to the matter.

The priority powers cover every kind of material and every kind of transportation, and affect the daily life of every individual and the daily transactions of every business. I think all of us are agreed that these powers should be abandoned just as fast as they can be abandoned. I do not think the Congress would properly perform its obligation by extending for a full year the powers of the President, without any limitation, leaving him with all the powers he has had during the entire war, not attempting to limit him to materials such as rubber, tin, and a few other things which we know are scarce, but giving him indefinite power to regulate all industry throughout the United States.

I cannot see any possible harm from reconsidering this matter next May. Today things are in a state of rapid flux, they change overnight, they change in the course of a month. Where we had a surplus, we find a deficiency, and where we had a deficiency, we find a surplus. I cannot see any harm in reviewing the necessity for these extensive powers next May.

Mr. President, that is particularly true when we realize that we must consider then the power of price control. It seems to me the two powers tie in together. It seems to me I should decide at that time what commodities are scarce, what powers should be continued, and what powers should not be continued.

There is one other reason why I think December 31 next year is a poor date for this power to expire. In some respects it may be necessary to continue the powers even beyond that time. We are to have a recess next summer, we hope, over the 1946 election. It would be most

unfortunate if we had to be called back after the election merely because this particular act was about to expire, and the President found some necessity for continuing it beyond the expiration date fixed.

I believe we should very definitely determine before the first of next July what we are going to do at that time for the next year. I think it is going to be necessary to continue then some of the price controls and some of the priority controls, but I think the powers should be confined at that time to a limited number of articles which are scarce, and that otherwise industry should be entirely relieved from the controls.

The statement of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming is that the Administration says, "Well we are abandoning these controls, and we are going to continue to abandon them." I think they did abandon them rather rapidly, particularly those relating to the manufacture of war materials, but from now on I believe we will find they are going to be steadily restored. People will want a priority on particular services, as the veterans now want a priority on housing materials. I think they should have such a priority. But we are going to have new peacetime demands to which it will be perfectly possible to apply these war powers. Before we get through we shall have a demand for the permanent continuation of many of the powers.

Mr. President, I believe very strongly we will accomplish every purpose sought if we follow the House, if we extend the act for 6 months only, and if at the end of that time we consider selective continuation of priority controls and price controls.

I therefore hope the committee amendment will be rejected, and that the House provision will be restored.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. TAFT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Kilgore	Shipstead
Blago	Knowland	Smith
Brooks	La Follette	Stanfill
Byrd	Langer	Stewart
Capper	McCarran	Taft
Carville	McClellan	Taylor
Chavez	McKellar	Tobey
Ellender	McMahon	Tunnell
Fulbright	Maybank	Tydings
Gossett	Mead	Vandenberg
Green	Millikin	Wagner
Gurney	Mitchell	Walsh
Hart	Moore	Wheeler
Hatch	Murdock	Wherry
Hayden	O'Daniel	White
Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Hill	Pepper	Willis
Hoey	Radcliffe	Wilson
Huffman	Revercomb	Young
Johnson, Colo.	Russell	
Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. A vote "yea" is a vote in favor of the committee amendment ex-

tending the time 12 months. A vote "nay" is a vote in favor of the 6 months' extension provided in the House bill. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that a vote "nay" is a vote against an extension of 1 year. A vote "yea" is a vote for extension of 1 year.

Mr. TAFT. A vote "nay" is a vote against the extension for 1 year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for which I ask immediate consideration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if this is the conference report on the appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator whether the amendment which the committee recommended with respect to the protection of the rights of the Indians was agreed to in the report?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was agreed to by the House, and it had been agreed to by the Senate conferees. We must first adopt the conference report. The committee has instructed me to move two amendments, one of which is to strike out "one thousand eight hundred and thirty" where it occurs twice. The motions will be made after the conference report is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I understand the Senator to say that the Senate committee amendment protecting the rights of the three Affiliated Tribes remains in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. It remains in the bill.

Mr. TAFT rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, does the Senator from Ohio desire to ask a question?

Mr. TAFT. I had hoped that this would not be a controversial matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think it will be.

Mr. President, I submit the conference report.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4805) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 38, 39, 39½, 40, 51, 53, 55, 67, 68, 69, 75, 89, and 101.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 33, 34, 43, 44, 49, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 70, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 13 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the sum "\$750,000,000", strike out the proviso down to the period in line 17; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$730,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of \$500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,469,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$212,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 5 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000."

In line 7 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$101,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$93,000."

In line 9 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$12,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,250."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That such additional amount of \$90,000 shall not become available for obligation until a contract shall have been concluded with the lessor allowing Federal occupancy for a period of not less than eighteen months with the rights to extend the period of occupancy an additional period of eighteen months or less, the rental charge for any period of occupancy not to exceed the rate heretofore agreed upon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 12 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$601,540" and insert in lieu thereof "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,766,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$132,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,216,210"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$266,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,748,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "\$164,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$82,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and the immediately succeeding additional appropriation for the construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, shall be merged with the existing appropriation for the construction of such facilities and remain available until expended"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$187,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,435,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ship to make certain that an opportunity will be afforded to have the bill considered before the Senate takes its holiday recess. A great deal of criticism has been voiced through the press and other channels concerning the type of medical care which is being afforded the veterans. The situation which has been criticized cannot be corrected, however, until a reorganization takes place of the medical department of the Veterans' Administration. The subcommittee heard both General Bradley and General Halley, and I believe the full committee also heard them. The bill was reported unanimously by the subcommittee and unanimously by the full committee, and I think it would be a mistake for the Senate to take a recess until the bill has been considered and disposed of.

Mr. TAFT. I think the bill can be passed under the 5-minute rule. I think we should clear away all the bills on the calendar we can dispose of, and then take up the strategic minerals bill.

Mr. HILL. I myself believe, inasmuch as the bill referred to by the Senator from Colorado was unanimously reported by the subcommittee and by the full committee, that when the bill is reached on the calendar no difficulty will be experienced in having it passed. I will say to the distinguished Senator, however, that if any difficulty is experienced I shall cooperate with him in any way that I can to the end that the bill may be disposed of.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I am glad of the assurance that the calendar is not to be called this evening, for I think it is altogether too late to undertake a call of the calendar. There is a very large number of bills on the calendar. Earlier in the day two Senators, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], spoke to me about two bills in which they have an interest. I have checked with minority members on this side so far as I could do so, and I find no objection either to the bill urged by the Senator from Georgia or the bill urged by the Senator from Arkansas. So far as I am concerned, I should be perfectly willing to see the two bills disposed of this evening, if we then might call it a day.

Mr. HILL. It was the thought of the Senator from Alabama to yield the floor at this time so that the Senators referred to might ask for consideration of their respective bills.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate has not disposed of the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Georgia. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4857, to expedite the admission into the United States of certain alien spouses?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Georgia explain the bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was preparing to explain it. The bill is an emergency measure to be limited to 3 years of operation. It is designed to expedite the admission into the United States of women who have become the

wives of American soldiers who have served overseas. It relieves them of some of the expense of very cumbersome machinery which usually attends the securing of a visa, and also waives the medical examination on the other side.

Dr. Parran has testified before a committee of the House that examination on the other side would require quite an expense, because there are almost 100,000 of these women. The medical examination will be made on this side, and if any defects are noted the public health officer of the community in which the wife of the veteran will reside will be notified to that effect. The bill also simplifies the admission of children of men who served overseas.

Every safeguard is provided to insure that only the wives and children of veterans who married overseas will be admitted, and there is protection provided by the very thorough medical examination on this side.

I am advised that within the next 2 or 3 weeks there will be some shipping available for these women. They will have to wait until all the high-point military men have returned. The bill will not delay the return of one soldier or sailor who has the points prescribed by the War or Navy Department. It merely relieves the wives of veterans of the necessity of waiting for days around the American consulate, and relieves the Government of the United States of the necessity of sending overseas a large number of public-health officers to make a preexamination before application for visa.

Mr. President, I think this is the least we can do for the men who fought our wars overseas, who have married aliens, and who now wish to have their wives join them in this country.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4857) an act to expedite the admission to the United States of alien spouses and alien minor children of citizens, members of the United States armed forces, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADMINISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to call up order of business No. 790, Senate bill 704. The bill was introduced last March and has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the calendar number?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Calendar No. 790, on page 6 of the calendar.

The purpose of the bill is to permit the Department of Agriculture to give preference to veterans in the disposition of lands, primarily lands under the Farm Security Administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to

continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "war", to insert "and present project occupants", on page 2, line 20, after the word "Congress", to insert "and to present occupants of such lands", and at the end of the bill to strike out section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. Until such time as the functions, powers, and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food Administration are terminated, the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this act shall be exercised by the War Food Administrator.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition to veterans of the present war and present project occupants, is hereby authorized and directed to maintain, administer, and utilize, for such period as he may deem necessary until disposal thereof as hereinafter provided, not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war, such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or property comprising or incident to such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold, from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units, at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944, Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress and to present occupants of such lands, who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1000-1006), as amended.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, including, without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACQUISITION OF STOCKS OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am about to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 812, Senate bill 752, the stock-pile bill, but I shall not ask for its disposition tonight. I make the motion merely that the bill may become the unfinished business.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed now to the consideration of Senate bill 752.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by its title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 752) to amend the act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), as amended, relating to the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the acting majority leader about the program. There are on the calendar several small bills which Senators wish to have considered. It is my understanding that the calendar will be called tomorrow. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. The understanding is that we will proceed to dispose of the strategic materials bill. From the information I have I do not think it will take very long to dispose of the bill, and as soon as we dispose of that measure, we will proceed to a call of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the acting majority leader for his statement. The only draw-back is that it is not a definite assurance that the calendar will be called at all.

Mr. HILL. No; I cannot say it is. It might be that if we encountered a long debate on the strategic minerals bill we might not have a call of the calendar. The calendar is called by unanimous consent anyway, as the Senator knows.

Mr. WHERRY. In the event the bill shall take longer than he now anticipates, may we have assurance that the acting majority leader will ask for a call of the calendar so that other bills may be considered?

Mr. O'MAHER. Mr. President, if, as I do not anticipate, this measure shall take a longer time than I now believe it will, and thereby prevent the Senate from considering other bills, I shall not object to its being laid aside for the call of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 752) to amend the act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), as amended, relating to the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senate take up for immediate consideration House bill 1793, to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, under the arrangement which has just been reached, I shall have to object to the consideration of any other bills on the calendar this evening.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if the acting majority leader will yield for a question.

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Can the Senator furnish the Senate some information as to when the conference report on the GI bill of rights will be acted upon? I believe the senior Senator from Colorado may have the information.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report has already been agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Seymour H. Lynne, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama, vice Thomas A. Murphy, deceased.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Clarence E. Gauss to be a member of the Board of Directors.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Public Health nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Louis L. Bennett to be commodore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph E. Stika to be commodore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Marine Corps nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Marine Corps nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified at once of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, December 20, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 19, 1945:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons now foreign-service officers of class 6 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of New York.

Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Illinois.

William E. Cole, Jr., of New York.

George E. Miller, of New Jersey.

Elim O'Shaughnessy, of New York.

Charles O. Thompson, of Alaska.

Bernard C. Connelly, of Illinois, now a foreign-service officer of class 5 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Jay Dixon Edwards, of Oregon, now a foreign-service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as foreign-service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Harry H. Bell, of New Jersey.

Donald C. Bergus, of Indiana.

Thomas D. Bowie, of Minnesota.

Miss Lora C. Bryning, of Washington.

Robert E. Cashin, of Missouri.

David P. Coffin, of Massachusetts.

Dwight Dickinson, of New Jersey.

Robert J. Dorr, of California.

Donald A. Dumont, of New York.

David I. Ferber, of Arizona.

William J. Ford, of New Hampshire.

David L. Gamon, of California.

Thomas A. Goldman, of the District of Columbia.

Marshall Green, of Massachusetts.

Walter C. Isenberg, Jr., of Wisconsin.

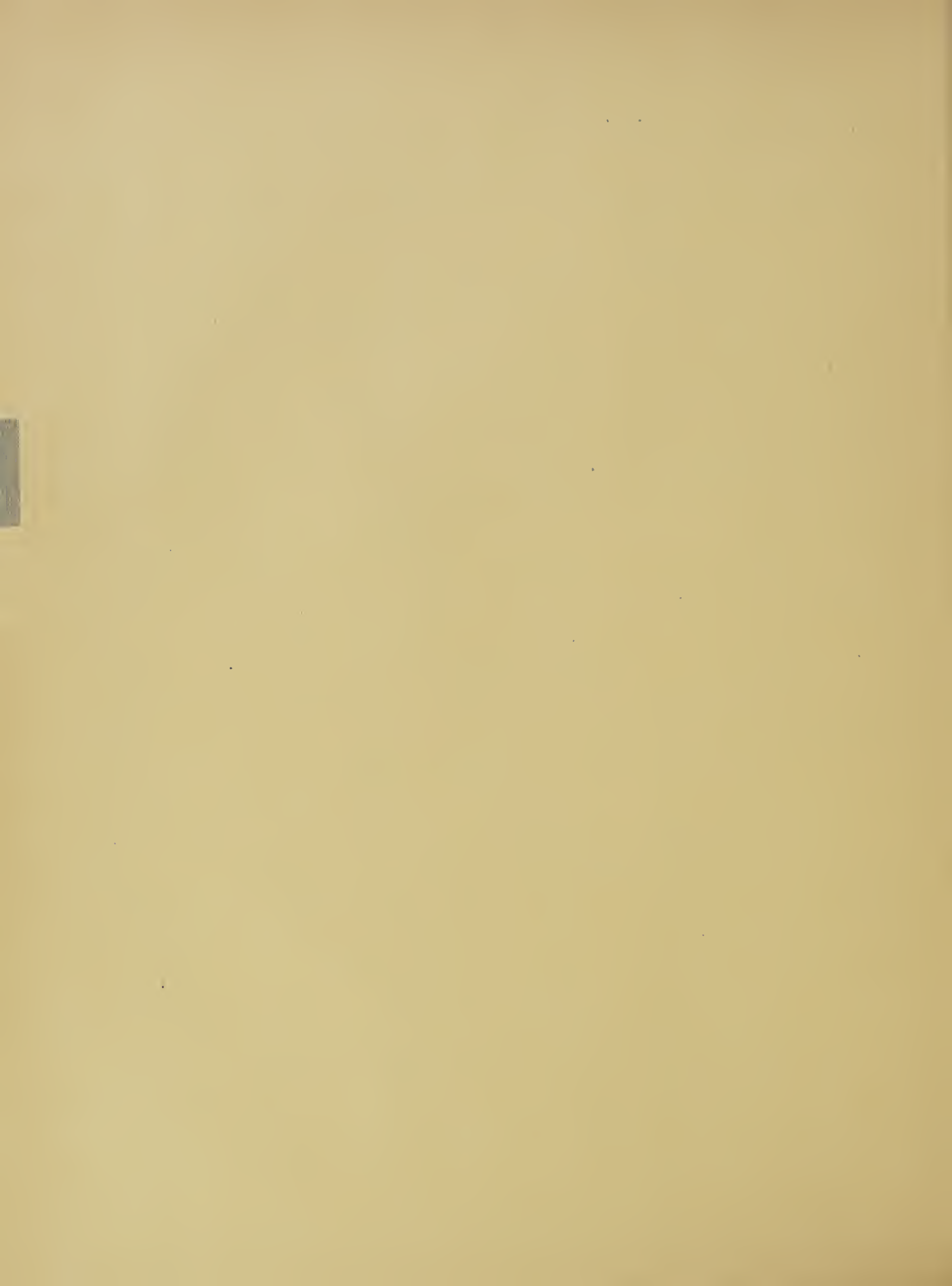
Spencer M. King, of Maine.

George T. Lister, of New York.

Rupert A. Lloyd, of Virginia.

Albert K. Ludy, Jr., of Arizona.

Mar 7.



CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 2501

MARCH 7, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 545]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 545, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

○

TABLE 1. *Continued*

TABLE 1. *Continued* NO. 1000

TABLE 1. *Continued* NO. 1000

TABLE 1. *Continued*

TABLE 1. *Continued*

TABLE 1. *Continued* NO. 1000

House Calendar No. 316

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 545

[Report No. 1685]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1946

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
4 for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize
5 the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and
6 ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and
7 for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall
8 be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one
9 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman
10 and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agri-
11 culture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-
12 minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for

- 1 amendment, the Committee shall arise and report the same
2 back to the House with such amendments as shall have been
3 adopted and the previous question shall be considered as
4 ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage
5 without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 316

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 545

[Report No. 1685]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 2501,
a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SABATH

MARCH 7, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 22, 1946, for actions of Thursday, March 21, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to slow up disposition of rural rehabilitation projects. Both Houses agreed to conference report on second urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate Committee reported Bankhead bill to authorize rural-rehabilitation program and amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Rep. Vursell criticized Secretary Anderson's statement opposing Pace bill. House program for next week includes a new deficiency bill and Philippine trade bill.

HOUSE

1. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 2501, which directs the partial suspension, for not over 3 years from termination of the war, of the requirement in the current Agricultural Appropriation Act to liquidate as expeditiously as possible resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, in order to permit development and sale of the property to veterans without precluding equitable treatment of present project occupants (pp. 2571-89).

Agreed to the following amendments, in addition to the committee amendments included in the bill as reported:

By Rep. Tarver, Ga., to require disposition of the lands involved as soon as possible within the limits set by the bill (pp. 2584-5).

By Rep. Flannagan, Va., to authorize appropriations specifically for "without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties" (p. 2585).

By Rep. Flannagan, prohibiting expenditures for improvement of any farming unit "in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value" (p. 2585).

By Rep. Allen, La., to give existing occupants preference to purchase farming units only if they have existing contracts to purchase (p. 2585).

By Rep. E. A. Hall, to limit to 640 acres units to be sold in any one sale (p. 2586).

By Rep. Gossett, Tex., to provide that any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this bill shall convey all right, title, and interest in the land, including mineral rights (p. 2586).

By Rep. Case, S. Dak., to include under the bill lands in the water-conservation and utility projects (p. 2588).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Fernandez, N. Mex., to permit the Department

to administer and utilize for 3 years certain lands in N. Mex. which are not suitable for disposition as economic farm units; by a 31-51 vote (pp. 2586-8),

2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5671 (pp. 2570-1, 2541). The bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees provided for an increase of \$15,000,000 (rather than \$25,000,000; as proposed by the Senate) in the RFC loan authorization for rural-rehabilitation loans. They struck out the legislative provision for veterans' preference in the making of such loans but inserted the following statement in the statement of conferees: "It is the sense of the committee of conference that applications for loans of eligible veterans of World War II should have priority in making loans pursuant to this additional authorization." The bill also includes \$3,350,000 additional for fighting forest fires and additional funds for E&PQ personnel costs (with the specific amounts proposed by the Senate rather than the indefinite amount proposed by the House).
 3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill (pp. 2565-6, 2551-2). Both Houses agreed to a modification of the amendment regarding the emergency fund for the President so that either, rather than both, of the two Houses or the two Appropriations Committees could keep money from being expended from this appropriation by rejecting legislative proposals for the same projects (pp. 2552, 2566-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 4. PATENTS. The Patents Committee submitted a supplemental report on H. R. 3756, to require the recording of agreements regarding patents (H. Rept. 932, pt. 2) (p. 2590).
 5. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Several members discussed the proposal for daylight-saving time and its effect on farmers (pp. 2563-4).
 6. HOUSING; LUMBER EXPORTS. Received a Central Council, American War Dads resolution favoring an embargo on lumber exports during the housing shortage (p. 2590).
 7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 25 (p. 2589). Next week's program, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., omnibus claims bill; Tues. and Wed., second deficiency bill; Thurs. and Fri., Philippine trade bill (pp. 2569-70). No mention was made of the Cooley bill.
 8. PRICE CONTROL. In its recent report (see Digest 49) the House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning recommends various amendments to the Price Control Act "to minimize inequities, stimulate production, insure removal of controls immediately upon substantial lessening of the threat of serious inflation, and improve the production and distribution of essential 'low end' products."
- SENATE
9. RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1507, to provide basic legislation for the rural-rehabilitation program and adapt the loan provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the needs of veterans and low-income farmers (S. Rept. 1073) (p. 2534). See Digest 186 (1945) for detailed summary of provisions.
 10. FUR-BEARING ANIMAL RESEARCH. Placed on the calendar H. R. 2115, to transfer to this Department Interior's fur-bearing animal research (p. 2534).

quate to meet the demands, particularly the demands of veterans, for loans? I know I have received numerous letters from individual veterans and individual farmers in my home State who are dependent upon Farm Security Administration loans. They were told a few days ago that there is no more money available. I would hate for us to find that the \$15,000,000 provided here is not adequate to meet the most pressing demands. Will the gentleman make some statement as to that situation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The amount is more than adequate. On March 8 there still remained of this appropriation in round figures \$6,500,000; to be specific, as I recall it, \$6,465,000 remained on March 8 unused and uncommitted. Of course, the larger part of that amount is still uncommitted. The Senate amendment, however, provided for \$25,000,000 additional, \$15,000,000 of it for veterans and \$10,000,000 for non-veterans. We have agreed to \$15,000,000, and in the conference report we set out that the veterans are to have priority. Therefore, under the bill as here reported we have approximately the \$6,500,000, and in addition the \$15,000,000 carried by this amendment in the allotment of which the veterans are to have priority. I may say that suggestions to the effect that there might not be sufficient money were based upon estimates. No actual figures were submitted. They merely submitted surmises, and even under the figures submitted it is not clear that any additional amount will be necessary.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that no estimate was made and no Budget estimate was submitted for this item?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true.

Mr. Chairman, if there had been any desire to follow the regular routine, a very essential routine in these days when we are trying to balance the Budget, this item would have been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. As a matter of fact, the Bureau of the Budget was not even consulted. They just came up here and threw it in without any of the usual advanced consideration, without any estimate and without the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, which has a very important function under our budgetary system of government. But in any event we have gone along and provided ample funds for the purpose.

In addition to this loan matter, the Senate added an amendment for \$12,000 for printing and binding for the Court of Claims. The previous appropriation is \$33,000.

We have agreed to a Senate amendment providing an additional \$3,435,000 for the Federal share of cost of State vocational rehabilitation programs. The previous appropriation is \$8,258,900.

This will take care of the needs for allotment to the States. There is also an increase in the vocational rehabilitation revolving fund of the Veterans' Administration from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

The fifth amendment involves no additional appropriation. It will enable the

Navy Department to defray expenses in connection with the transfer to the United States of foreign vessels of war, including pay, subsistence, clothing, transportation, and repatriation of alien crews. That was agreed to by the House conferees.

The last item makes an initial appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the procurement of caskets for the bodies of soldiers of World War II to be returned to this country for burial.

Option will be afforded the next of kin, as in the last war, to determine whether they prefer those who fell in foreign lands to be returned for burial in the United States or whether they prefer to have them remain in the American cemeteries on the battlefields where they fell. It is estimated that eventually \$100,000,000 will be necessary for this purpose. This is the initial provision of \$3,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report of the conferees. Frankly I think it calls for too much money in some of the items in disagreement, but it was the best settlement we could get out of the Senate. It is as the chairman stated in his opening remarks—an emergency bill providing funds that must be had. You know this is an emergency administration. We have been in the throes of an emergency administration ever since the 4th of March 1933. Just so long as this administration lasts we can count on being in the throes of an emergency and emergency legislation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from New York that since 1933 we have met many emergencies. The preceding administration had brought on some of the most pressing emergencies in the history of the Nation—emergencies which it could not meet. The world war also precipitated unprecedented emergencies. The brightest chapters in American history are those which record the prompt and efficient manner in which the administration—from 1933 to 1946—has taken care of every emergency, foreign and domestic, successfully and effectually and to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, including all House and Senate conferees on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, if no one else desires to speak, I move the previous question on conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILL H. R. 5671

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Clerk be authorized to receive a message from the Senate on the bill H. R. 5671, and that the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a brief announcement for the benefit of the Democratic Members.

On Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, if the House has adjourned, or if not, immediately after the adjournment of the House, there will be a Democratic caucus for the purpose of electing a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, there being one vacancy at this time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered on St. Patrick's Day by the Most Reverend Lawrence J. Sheehan, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Washington Post, dated March 19.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a prize winning poem entitled "Soldier Returning."

Mr. RANDOLPH (at the request of Mr. HEDRICK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem.

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 545 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 63]

Anderson, Calif.	Bonner	Carnahan
Andrews, N. Y.	Boren	Celler
Arends	Buckley	Chapman
Auchincloss	Buffett	Clements
Bailey	Bulwinkle	Clippinger
Baldwin, N. Y.	Burch	Cole, N. Y.
Bell	Burgin	Colmer
Bloom	Eyrne, N. Y.	Cunningham
Bolton	Camp	Curley

Daughton, Va.	Hoffman	Price, Fla.
Dawson	Holifield	Quinn, N. Y.
De Lacy	Holmes, Mass.	Rabin
Delaney,	Howell	Rains
John J.	Jackson	Rayfiel
Dingell	Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Dondero	Johnson,	Rich
Douglas, Ill.	Luther A.	Robertson,
Eaton	Johnson, Okla.	N. Dak.
Eberharter	Kelley, Pa.	Roe, N. Y.
Ellsworth	Kelly, Ill.	Rooney
Engel, Mich.	Keogh	Ryter
Engle, Calif.	King	Savage
Fisher	Latham	Sharp
Flood	Lea	Sheppard
Forand	Lesinski	Sheridan
Fuller	Luce	Short
Gamble	Lynch	Sikes
Gathings	McKenzie	Simpson, Ill.
Geelan	McMillan, S. C.	Simpson, Pa.
Gerlach	Mason	Slaughter
Gibson	May	Smith, Maine
Gillette	Monroney	Smith, Ohio
Gillie	Murphy	Sparkman
Gore	Norblad	Spence
Green	Norton	Stefan
Gregory	O'Neal	Stockman
Griffiths	Patman	Summer, Ill.
Hall,	Patterson	Torrens
Leonard W.	Peterson, Fla.	Wa'ter
Halleck	Peterson, Ga.	Wasielewski
Hart	Pfeifer	Whitten
Hartley	Philbin	Wilson
Hébert	Ploeser	Winter
Heffernan	Plumley	Zimmerman
Hinshaw	Powell	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 301 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 2501, known as the Hays bill. It provides for 1 hour of general debate, after which the bill will be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

This bill comes from the Committee on Agriculture. Although there was some question in the committee as to the bill, I understand an agreement has been reached by the committee, which believes that the bill should be passed despite the fact similar provisions are in the Cooley bill, because it is feared that the Cooley bill may take some time before it can clear the House and the other body.

In short, Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the Secretary to sell to World War veterans land for agricultural purposes. It has been stated that we have about 1,000,000 acres of land, a considerable proportion of which can be advantageously farmed. In view of the fact that many returning veterans are seeking to obtain permanent homes on farms on which they can provide for their families, I think this bill is in the right direction, because we cannot do too much for these returning men who have served our country so well.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Does this bill attempt to carry out the policy established by Rex Tugwell when he was in the department, that is, placing people on farms where they could not make a living, even sending some of them to Alaska. I do not want to hold out hope to the veterans which fails to give them any security. I just do not want these boys to be fooled. I may favor the bill after the debate, but I want to be sure

these veterans are not being sold a gold brick.

Mr. SABATH. I fully appreciate that my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, has the interest of the veterans at heart, and that he would not favor any legislation which would not help them, as is intended, I believe, by this legislation.

To my surprise, however, the gentleman from Michigan seems to me to be unfair to call this the Tugwell program. He will recall that the purpose of the resettlement program was not alone to provide farms for ex-servicemen and the unemployed, but also to contribute to the Nation-wide effort to provide employment for the millions still unemployed that we inherited from the Republican administration, and all in sharp contrast to Mr. Hoover's policy of letting the American people starve. I concede that some of the projects and some of the farmers did not succeed. Of course, we always have some derelicts in every walk of life.

Under present law the Farm Security Administration is directed to sell the tracts in question as rapidly as possible; and that means that most of it is being sold in large tracts to the highest bidder. Under the present law, the Secretary cannot delay the sales until the veterans get out of service and qualify themselves.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield for a question.

Mr. TARVER. May I be permitted to reply to the question of the gentleman from Michigan? This bill gives to the Farm Security Administrator and the Department of Agriculture no authority which they do not already have with regard to selling these lands to veterans. The only material change in existing law is to repeal that provision of the Agriculture Appropriation Act, for which the House has voted many times, and for which it voted again on Monday of last week, which prohibits the maintenance of these so-called cooperative land projects except for purposes of disposition or liquidation. This bill would provide for the maintenance for 3 years after the war of these projects and would repeal that provision of existing law by implication and would authorize the making of appropriations in unlimited amounts as you will see by examining section 3, for the purpose of maintaining, developing, and carrying on these identical projects which Congress has many times disapproved.

Mr. MICHENER. It will carry on the Tugwell program?

Mr. TARVER. That is right, for 3 years after the war.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. This legislation would not carry out a single project inaugurated by Tugwell or anyone else under the Farm Security Act. It only provides that those lands now owned by Farm Security that are susceptible of division into farm units be offered for sale to veterans first. It gives the veterans a preference. This legislation has

attracted much attention and has been approved by a veterans' association of the United States.

Mr. SABATH. Personally, I do not see anything in the bill that could in any way operate against giving an opportunity to veterans of obtaining a piece of land on which they can make their livelihood.

If they require grazing land, naturally they will need as much as 400 acres. Nevertheless, I give the veterans credit for knowing what kind of land and how much land they can farm to advantage.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. What is the position of the various veteran organizations with respect to this measure?

Mr. SABATH. The veteran organizations I have heard from are in favor of this legislation. I do not see how any man who is interested in the veterans can be opposed.

From the study I have made and from the information I have obtained, the Committee on Agriculture, which has given the matter a great deal of thought and consideration, feels it is bound to be of great benefit to 200,000 or more veterans who are seeking to establish themselves on the farm, because they realize the advantages agriculture and farmers are now enjoying. I do not blame them for wanting to go on the farms, where they will at all times have a roof over their heads, and will be able to raise enough to maintain themselves and their families. They will be in a much better position than the man who comes back to a job in a plant or factory or shop where, before he can obtain a living wage, he may have to spend 2 months or more without employment, and go out on strike, before he can obtain a living wage; whereas, these men on the farms will not be subject to such trials and tribulations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross] to say that farmers do not need any assistance from the town and city folks for whom the farmers must provide food.

If this bill passes and veterans of World War II are aided in obtaining suitable land for farming, as I hope they will be, the gentleman should have this much knowledge, that obtaining the land in itself will not make it possible for them to clean, clear, develop, and prepare the land for farming. It must be plowed, disked, harrowed, dragged, and planted, and the crop must be cultivated and harvested. For this, as he should know, all kinds of machinery, tools, and implements are needed—tractors, plows, wagons, cultivators, threshers, and so on—which the farmers surely do not themselves make.

All those things must be made in factories by labor in the towns and cities. The farmers must have homes to live in, barns and sheds. They must be clothed. They must have shoes, and many, many other things that are not grown on the farm, before they can put in a crop, harvest it, and ship it to market.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, he will concede that farmers are dependent on the city

workers for the tools and equipment and supplies that make it possible for the farmers to produce the crop just as the city workers are dependent on the farmers for food.

I understand from the latest reports that we will have a greater crop than ever this year, exceeding even that of the banner years of 1944-45. I hope when these deserving men come back and get these farms they will continue to follow the best methods of successful farmers and will help to produce still greater crops, so that we can continue not only to provide for our own needs but also for many of those starving people across the seas.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman referred to a crop estimate for this year. Let me tell the gentleman that the crops estimated by the Department of Agriculture and reported this morning have not as yet been planted, so it is rather like pulling something out of thin air.

Mr. SABATH. I know they have nearly always been correct in those things. I know also there are some gentlemen who invariably try to make the country believe there will be a shortage, shortage, shortage in everything. That is only for the purpose of boosting prices to the consumers. I do not believe in that. I believe these men experienced in agriculture know what they are doing. If they do not they ought to close up shop and we ought to stop appropriating millions upon millions for them.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. In response to the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], is it not a fact that estimate has been made for years and years?

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is correct, as always.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This is an interim extra crop report. The usual crop report is made on the 10th of the month. The crop report will come out on the 10th of April.

Mr. SABATH. And I hope it will be even better than is indicated by the report I read this morning.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman comes from a great corn and hog producing State. The gentleman knows that the corn will not be planted in his State until sometime in May.

Mr. SABATH. I fully appreciate that. Although I do not know much about agriculture, I know that much; and I know a few other things as well, but I am not going to enlighten the House just now.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I understand several Members on this side of the aisle are opposed to the bill

but I have learned of none who are opposed to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] and ask unanimous consent that he may proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, last fall, about October, Congress passed a tax bill providing for the repeal of excess-profits taxes and for carry-overs and carry-backs, and for the removal from the rolls of about 12,000,000 low-income taxpayers. Since its passage that law has provoked a great deal of discussion and some criticism. I think that if the bill were to come up for consideration at this time it might not pass. At that time it appeared that we were on the threshold of an era of prosperity, but that era now has slipped away from us. At that time people were hopeful and business was reconverting rapidly. The principal opposition at that time was from those who felt that in view of the colossal national debt it was not wise to reduce taxes in any respect. Most of those who have recently been complaining did not complain at that time.

A great many Members of the House on both sides have indicated to me that they would like to have the facts with reference to this legislation, and especially to the features I have mentioned. I have had collaboration with one of our experts on the Ways and Means Committee and we have gotten together a compilation of the facts and figures which I believe will answer the questions and queries of those who have made inquiries.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and also ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am interested in the gentleman's statement that if that bill were to come before us now it might not pass. Does the statement which the gentleman desires to have inserted in the RECORD deal with the reasons why that bill should not have been passed?

Mr. JENKINS. No; I would not say that it does especially. It is a statement of facts with reference to the whole program.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. In the light of what has happened, may I conclude, from the gentleman's observation that the bill might not pass were it up for consideration today, that the handful of us who voted against that tax bill prophesied correctly?

Mr. JENKINS. If the gentleman gets any satisfaction out of that situation, he is entitled to it. As I have already stated, a number of people in the country opposed it.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. In relation to the statement that the gentleman desires to put into the RECORD, I would like to know—

Mr. JENKINS. If the gentleman presses me on that, I will say those who

have criticized the passage of that bill most sometimes forget to give credit to the other feature of the law which released from the payment of all taxes some 12,000,000 people in the lower tax brackets. The criticism that has come to this bill is that it passed back the carry-forwards and carry-backs to corporations. However, that bill was a well-balanced bill. It did some of that, but not nearly to the extent that some would have us believe. Instead of a \$22,000,000,000 carry-back, it was not more than about five billion. But it did release from the tax rolls about 12,000,000, many of whom would probably be opposed to the carry-backs and carry-forwards, while at the same time they would like to have the provision that was passed for their benefit. It was a well-balanced bill passed at a time when it looked as if the country was getting into an era of prosperity and progress. It may not be a well-balanced bill now because the conditions have changed materially.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. It wasn't balanced as it came back from the Senate, so far as corporation taxes were concerned. The relief to the 12,000,000 was a picayune item compared to the relief given the corporations. But the \$5,000,000,000 you mention would have balanced the Budget.

Mr. JENKINS. I would not agree with that statement. Every tax bill is a burden. None of them are popular.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Patents may be permitted to file a supplemental report to accompany H. R. 3756.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the membership of the House will give me their attention while I endeavor to discuss the subject matter which is now under consideration. This is a proposal to repeal by indirection a part of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1946. In view of the statement which was made by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture when he interrupted the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and his evident misconception of the purposes of the bill which was reported by him, I desire to read from his own report submitted to this House on December 17, 1945, as follows:

The primary object of the bill is to direct the partial suspension, for a period not to exceed 3 years from the termination of the present war, of the requirement contained in the current Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act (59 Stat. 136) to liquidate

as expeditiously as possible resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, in order to permit development and sale of the property to veterans without precluding equitable treatment of present project occupants.

Now, what is the provision of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1946 which it is desired to repeal by indication?

I read from page 28 of that act:

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; or (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotions, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated.

In other words, this bill proposes to remove the limitation which has been carried for several years and for which this House voted again without a dissenting voice on Monday of last week in H. R. 5605, the Agricultural Appropriation bill for next year, preventing the use of funds carried in the bill for carrying on and maintaining these projects, by providing that they may be maintained and carried on for a period of 3 years after the war for the purpose of selling them to veterans or to present occupants of the projects.

There is no necessity for any additional law in order to sell these lands to veterans. The Farm Security Administration is selling them to veterans now. It is carrying on now the identical policy which is provided for in this bill with the exception of that part of the bill which seeks to repeal the inhibition against maintaining these cooperative land projects to which I have referred for other purposes than liquidation.

Let me read to you what they propose to do here in section 3:

There is hereby provided to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, including, without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes—

What purposes? For selling to veterans? No—

the purposes for which such properties were acquired.

For what purposes were they acquired? They were acquired in part for the purpose of carrying on the communal farming operations on huge tracts of land acquired by the Farm Security Administration. They were acquired for purposes which this House has many times disapproved and against which it has legislated in the passage of several agricultural appropriation acts. Now it is proposed, and it is frankly stated in the report of the committee, that it is the primary purpose of the legislation to repeal that inhibition. If the gentlemen want to repeal that inhibition they should have made the proposal on Monday of last week when the Agricultural

Appropriation bill was being passed by the House, because we had in that bill this identical limitation which has been carried heretofore, and not a member of the Committee of the Whole rose to suggest that any change ought to be made in that limitation.

Our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations has been studying this matter for a number of years. We have sought to correct abuses which grew up in the operations of the Farm Security Administration. The gentleman from Arkansas, the author of this bill [Mr. Hays], was one of the officials of the Farm Security Administration when some of these abuses were being carried on, and one of the most outstanding of them was the communal project at Lake Dick, Ark., in his State. We have tried to stop the wastage of public funds, and the endeavor to encourage communal farming along the lines of practices of Soviet Russia. We have sought to bring about the liquidation of these 1,800,000 acres of land owned by the Farm Security Administration and operated largely for these purposes, and they have been liquidated down to about 600,000 acres of land which they now own. This report says, I believe, some 1,100,000 acres, but that is when the report was written. The land is down now to 600,000 acres. If you will refuse to pass this bill, we will soon get the Farm Security Administration out of this cooperative land-project business.

Who wants to turn the veterans of the United States into this sort of a program? What veteran has ever asked for it? Somebody of course persuaded John Thomas Taylor to write a letter to the Members of Congress, which letter on its face indicated that he did not know what he was talking about, indicating that the veterans were interested in an attempt to maintain these programs for their benefit, but if you will read the report on the bill itself you will find that Mr. Taylor on the face of his letter did not know what he was undertaking to discuss and, in my judgment, he does not represent a half a dozen veterans in the United States; that is, with regard to this matter.

In the report of Marvin Jones, who was then War Food Administrator, he said:

Other than the suspension of the liquidation mandate in order to develop and sell the property to veterans as provided by the bill, the bill would not appear to authorize Farm Security Administration to carry on any program or activity proscribed by Congress under existing law.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. It is perfectly clear from a letter which I have here from the present Administrator of the Farm Security Administration that all the authority contained in this bill with the exception of that in regard to maintaining, developing, and carrying on these cooperative land projects for a period of 3 years after the war the Farm Security Administration already has. I read from

that the bill will "limit sales of such developed or subdivided lands to only present occupants or veterans."

Then he states what he is doing under existing law:

In connection with the expeditious, though orderly, sale of project properties, economic farm units are being sold at earning capacity values to low-income farmers meeting the standards of eligibility set out in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (including veterans eligible under such standards), and upon the same terms as applicable to loans under the act.

In other words, everything in this bill that could be insisted is good is already provided for by law. The only thing that is bad, and the thing which it is attempted to bring about again after it has been stopped by Congress, is the maintenance of these so-called cooperative projects. I certainly hope that the House, which has heretofore adopted many times a position with reference to this subject, will not permit this to be done under the guise of helping the veterans. It is not going to be of any assistance to them.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Why would it not be proper just to give the veterans a preference for the purchase of this land and let them buy it outright?

Mr. TARVER. They are being given preferential consideration by the Farm Security Administration. I am in favor of selling the land to veterans, if they want it. The Farm Security Administrator now will sell veterans the land that has not been disposed of, if they want it. There is no necessity for providing unlimited funds to carry on cooperative land projects in order to bring about that result.

The letter from the Farm Security Administrator regarding this bill which I have permission to insert reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, March 19, 1946.
HON. MALCOLM C. TARVER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE TARVER: This is in response to your recent oral inquiry with respect to H. R. 2501—"A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes."

It appears that if enacted the bill would authorize the suspension of the liquidation mandate for a period not to exceed 3 years in order to:

1. Allow the Farm Security Administration to develop and subdivide the project property into economic family-type units.

At the present time the Farm Security Administration does not have authority to spend appropriated funds for the development and operation of project properties except in connection with expeditious liquidation of such properties.

2. Limit sales of such developed or subdivided lands to only present occupants or veterans.

In connection with the expeditious, though orderly, sale of project properties,

economic farm units are being sold at earning-capacity values to low-income farmers meeting the standards of eligibility set out in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (including veterans eligible under such standards), and upon the same terms as applicable to loans under the act.

3. Permit present occupants or veterans a period within which to establish their eligibility to acquire their present units, if suitable, or to acquire other developed or subdivided project units.

The present direction from the Congress is to expeditiously liquidate project property.

Originally there were 1,856,000 acres included in the project properties to be liquidated. Two-thirds of this land has been disposed of in accordance with the direction from the Congress, leaving 633,000 acres unsold. A portion of this acreage is not suitable for subdivision into economic farm units and subsequent disposition to veterans or other eligible applicants. For example, six land-purchasing associations have 330,000 acres of land acquired almost wholly for grazing purposes which cannot be practically subdivided into family-size economic units. Other units containing community facilities and utilities are not suitable for farming purposes. It is estimated that of the unsold land only about 105,000 acres are suitable for subdivision into economic farm units. Approximately 15 percent of this land is developed and would be sold to project occupants if H. R. 2501 is enacted. The remaining 85 percent, if developed and subdivided, would produce approximately 850 economic family-size farm units for sale to veterans.

We will be glad to furnish you any additional information you may wish.

Sincerely yours,

DILLARD B. LASSETER,
Administrator.

(Mr. TARVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter he had received from Mr. Lasseter.)

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I might say to you today, "Behold the resurrected ghost of Rexford Guy Tugwell." He began resettlement back in 1935 under an Executive order. I do not recall in its entirety the number of millions of dollars we entrusted to what I am frank to say is the careless sense of responsibility of Rexford Tugwell, but he has long since been removed from the scene and has gone on to larger fields to nationalize all the land in Puerto Rico. I understand he has come to the end of his accomplishment there and soon will assume a pedagogical position in a Midwestern university. I say that only for purposes of background, because here we have an endeavor now to continue for 3 years after the end of the war the projects that the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations has made a diligent endeavor to liquidate. When is 3 years after the war? I presume it will be 3 years from the day when the President proclaims the end of the emergency or Congress passes a concurrent resolution. Whatever it is, you can use your own yardstick and figure 3 years from that day that these projects will be kept in an operating condition until the Secretary of Agriculture at his pleasure undertakes to cut up these lands that are tillable and turn them over not alone

to veterans, but also to the present occupants of these projects. There are a good many of those occupants. I believe the purpose of the whole bill is confessed in its title where it says:

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects.

That is the whole story in a nutshell. It would give him authority to improve these projects. It would give him authority to better these projects. As the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, has so well pointed out, there is an open-end appropriation here providing for such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, "without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes for which such properties were acquired."

That simply means the continuation, as I see it, of these properties after we have made such a diligent effort to get them liquidated. First of all, let me direct your attention to our fiscal experience with them. It is all recited here in this huge ponderous 2,000-page tome which are the hearings on the Agriculture Appropriation bill for 1947. The projects we have already sold cost us \$49,000,000. We sold them for \$29,500,000 and took a loss of \$19,500,000. The operations expense was \$12,800,000 and the operations income was \$8,500,000. So that the net operating loss was \$4,300,000. That is not the whole story. You see, when this bare land was acquired and they began to build houses and pectin mills and hosiery mills and garment factories and all that sort of thing, there was a development cost. On that development cost, according to Mr. Lasseter, the present Director of the Farm Security Administration, we sustained another loss of approximately \$19,000,000. That is \$38,500,000 plus \$4,300,000, which is substantially about \$43,000,000. Now should we give to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to continue them for another 3-year period beyond the end of the war, whenever that may be, when the Farm Security Administration already has the authority to divide them up and when it already has the authority to sell them to veterans in economic farm units? Why should we continue this business? One of the amazing things about the report that goes with this bill is that it is dated May 5, 1945. It is 10 months old. Let me give you more current figures, the figures that were submitted to us just a month ago. You will find them on page 1390 of the hearings. Do you know how much of this tillable land is left that can be developed into economic farm units? I let Dr. Lasseter, the Farm Security Administrator, speak. He says:

Approximately 632,000 acres remain unsold, of which 400,000 acres is in grazing, cut-over timber, and undeveloped land. The remaining 232,000 acres is in land usable as individual farms.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. In the letter from Mr. Lasseter which I placed in the RECORD, he states that the acreage has now been reduced to 105,000 acres, capable of being subdivided into 850 farm units.

So what we are talking about is maintaining this program in order to provide 850 farm units for veterans, which they can already buy if they want to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly so.

Now, about an hour ago we passed the second urgent deficiency appropriation bill. I sat in on the conference this morning with the Senate. Finally, an item crept into that bill that did not even go to the Budget Bureau. It was messaged to the Senate. It called for an additional \$25,000,000 for rural rehabilitation loans and loan funds, of which \$15,000,000 was to be earmarked for veterans. We finally compromised and made it \$12,500,000, all of which can be expended in behalf of veterans.

If the Farm Security Administrator was so disposed, he could use all of it for veterans. That was our understanding when we came out of conference this morning. In the course of the conference it was recited to us that there are some 20,000 veteran applications for farm tenant purchase units and for rural rehabilitation loans, and all that sort of thing. There is not any question but that the veterans want it, but if you have got 20,000 applications and you are going to have 850 units—it is 105,000 acres—how quickly all of it is going to be disposed. But why, in the name of common sense, continue for 3 years the liquidation of this solemn farce that was perpetrated on the country since 1935 by an impractical visionary, as a result of which we spent millions and millions of dollars out of the Federal Treasury? Are you going to perpetuate that sort of thing? It will not be a service to the veterans but a disservice, because Mr. Lasseter already has authority to sell the usable farm acreage to veterans as quickly as he can process the whole liquidation program. Let us not do it.

I have such affection for my friend from Arkansas that I am reluctant to oppose this bill, but we have worked for years in the Subcommittee on Agriculture, when a very ingenious chap by the name of C. B. Baldwin, who is now managing director of the Political Action Committee in New York, was Administrator of Farm Security. We had a difficult time, as the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, so well knows, to bring them around to the point where we could liquidate these projects. Always he was so elusive and so unresponsive in his answers. Every year we had to crowd him in order to get the Government out of this land business, to liquidate the hosiery mills, the garment plants, cannery plants, sweetpotato dehydrating plants, starch plants, turpentine and rosin plants, all of which were built as an incident to these resettlement projects, everyone of which has failed.

On the Committee on Agriculture were the very fine gentlemen who were on a subcommittee of which our good friend from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] was the very able chairman. They made one of the finest reports that I think was

ever presented to this House. You will remember what they said in that report. I suggest you fortify yourself with a copy of it. It is House Report 1430, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session.

On page 23 of the report they said:

The committee has found it imperative to provide a clear and definite authority for liquidation of resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects in the Farm Security Administration.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is what we have been trying to do. But here is a proposal today, supposedly in the interest of the veterans, when, as a matter of fact, by its own language, it is not limited to the veterans. The present occupants of the property become the beneficiaries of this, but there is a possibility now of continuing these costly projects of our old friend Rexford Guy Tugwell, when it is not necessary, and in so doing it will cost more administrative money out of the Federal Treasury. Let us not do it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I just wonder how many legislative proposals and legislative sins will be enacted in the name of the veteran.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am afraid some will be. There is therefore thrust upon us a double responsibility to be diligent to see that what we do in his behalf is sound and valuable.

Let me observe in conclusion that my purpose is to direct attention to the weaknesses and objectionable features of this bill in its present form.

Peradventure it can be amended in the Committee of the Whole and revamped so that it will be a feasible workable bill which will not impede the liquidation progress we have thus far made on resettlement projects and at the same time develop benefits for the veteran.

If it is so amended I shall support it, but if not I shall be compelled to vote against it.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, as has already been said by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, this bill was reported by the Committee on Agriculture last May. There is no reason why it should not have been passed by the House on the Consent Calendar. It is a very simple bill. There is no ghost of Rexford Tugwell running through this bill. It is silly even to talk about anything of that sort in connection with this bill. The sole purpose of the legislation is to enable a few veterans to acquire farm homes. Had the bill been passed when the committee reported it last May after a similar bill had been passed by the Senate it would have enabled a good many veterans to have acquired farm homes by this time. But it has not been passed, time has gone on, and now there is only 100,000 acres of this land left available for veterans. I hope that today we are not going to be misled by talk over the crimes and sins of the Resettlement Administration and the Farm Security Administration in the past, into

voting down the rule or a simple little bill to give a few veterans an opportunity to buy farms.

I was a member of the Cooley committee to which the gentleman from Illinois paid such a fine tribute a little while ago. I know all about the projects he referred to, the hosiery mills, the communistic type of farms, and all that sort of thing; and I commend the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Georgia and their committee on the work they have done in liquidating these projects. They have done a fine job. I am in thorough accord with what has been done up to date toward liquidating these projects. But now the war is over. We have veterans who are looking for farm homes. All this bill does is to give these veterans that opportunity. It does not do what the gentleman from Georgia says it will do.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. Not at this moment; I am sorry. The bill does not do what the gentleman from Georgia says it will do, perpetuate for 3 years this program, because it is specifically provided in the bill that nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or property comprising such projects insofar as it is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this act. We clearly make an exception of these tracts that are not suitable for settlement by veterans. There are only about 100,000 acres out of somewhere between five and six hundred thousand that are suitable for settlement. That is all that is involved. It is a simple little issue.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does not the gentleman from Kansas agree that the Farm Security Administrator has authority now to divide up this land into economical farm units and to sell it to veterans? Why pass this bill if he can do it under existing law? Why not proceed with the liquidation rather than take a chance on hindering expeditious action if we pass this bill?

Mr. HOPE. I can only answer by saying that much of this land has not been sold to veterans. It has been sold mostly in large tracts and that is because the language of the legislation under which it is being sold provides that it shall be sold to the best advantage of the government. A lot of this land is in large tracts.

It is not improved. Now, a large unimproved tract cannot be sold to a veteran for a farm home. He is not in position to handle it that way. So this bill simply provides that we can divide up these 100,000 acres into economic units, take care of the necessary improvements on it, and sell the land to the veterans.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman the balance of the time on this side.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. May I say that in my district there is one of these resettlement projects. Recently the Farm Security Administration did sell

it, but gave preference to those already having possession.

Mr. HOPE. This bill also does that.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does this bill do the same thing? Does it give preference to those who are living on the property?

Mr. HOPE. The committee felt that those people who are on the land and who have been told that they would have an opportunity to buy it should retain that preference.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The second preference is to the veterans?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. It is an equal preference, as far as that goes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. In what way does this bill offer an advantage over the present law?

Mr. HOPE. At present much of the land is in large tracts, it is not improved, and it can only be sold to advantage by selling it to a large purchaser, for use as a plantation perhaps. Under this bill it is provided that the land can be divided into suitable tracts, improved and sold to the veterans.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. If we pass this bill we are not doing any greater harm than we did in passing the other bill?

Mr. HOPE. No.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How does the gentleman arrive at this 100,000 acres of land?

Mr. HOPE. That is the report from the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand it, there are about 850 farm units; that is, you can divide this land into about 850 farm units?

Mr. HOPE. That is an estimate that has been made by the Farm Security Administration. That is an approximate number.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The present occupants of the land have a preference along with the veterans, or do the occupants have the first right?

Mr. HOPE. Well, on the tract where there is an occupant already, I assume they would have the preference but, of course, on much of this land which is in large tracts there are no occupants and no improvements.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If the occupants have the first right there would not be very many veterans you could take care under this bill, would there?

Mr. HOPE. As I understand it, there are very few occupants on this land.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Is it not a fact that the present law provides that the land must be sold to the highest bidder, and can be sold in 10,000-acre tracts? This bill gives the veterans a preference, does it not?

Mr. HOPE. It provides that it must be sold to the best advantage of the Government. Most of it is unimproved land and can only be sold to those who are interested in that type of land.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The Farm Security Administration if it sells to a veteran, either with or without this act, can let the purchaser have all of the purchase price; in other words, a veteran will be lent all of the money anyhow whether we have this act or if we follow the act which is now in effect. Is that not correct? In other words, the Farm Security Administration lends the entire purchase price of the land it sells to a veteran?

Mr. HOPE. If it is an unimproved tract of land there would be no authority by which a veteran could secure a loan for the improvements.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He could get a Rural Rehabilitation loan.

Mr. HOPE. No; I do not think under those circumstances he could do that. Even if he could, the funds available are limited.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman knows, in response to the question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] that there is nothing in the world to the proposition of selling the land in 10,000-acre tracts.

Mr. HOPE. No; and I made no such statement.

Mr. TARVER. I know the gentleman did not, but the gentleman from Illinois did. As a matter of fact, the Farm Security Administrator is now selling this land in small tracts to individual buyers and is refusing to make sales of the entire tracts of land involved when they can be sold in small tracts to individuals. The gentleman, I presume, has been informed by the Farm Security Administrator that that is his policy.

Mr. HOPE. A good deal of the land, of course, has been sold in large tracts because it was the only way that it could be sold under existing law.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would like to ask the gentleman if he regards the language as broad enough to include farm lands that the Department of Agriculture owns, which have been acquired under allotments made by the Secretary under appropriations under the Wheeler-Case Act.

Mr. HOPE. I would not think so. I do not think the committee had that understanding.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It seems to me the language which says, "and other like enterprises, heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary," is broad enough to extend this authority for these lands which are now administered by the Soil Conservation Service and which were acquired by the Department of Agriculture by funds appropriated to it.

Mr. HOPE. I can only say that I am quite sure that none of those lands were considered as being included under this authorization when the bill was under discussion in the committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Whether they have been included or not, if the

language is broad enough to include them by saying "for similar purposes, and financed, in whole or in part," it certainly would include them.

Mr. HOPE. I am very doubtful about it, but I would be glad to look into it, and there will be an opportunity to look into it before we finally dispose of the bill.

Mrs. MANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Mrs. MANKIN. Did the gentleman say that most of these lands are unimproved lands?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; that is my understanding.

Mrs. MANKIN. Then I do not see how you are going to arrive at the earning capacity value of these lands. Section 2 says that these lands are to be disposed of at the earning capacity value.

Mr. HOPE. I believe that could be rather readily determined by taking into account similar land in the same area. I do not believe there will be any difficulty about that.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I believe the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] should be highly commended for his foresight in introducing his bill. It was introduced sometime before it was reported. The Committee on Agriculture has gone into the bill very thoroughly, and I hope the rule on same will be adopted. This bill will provide approximately 850 agricultural farm units for the veterans. There are not sufficient funds in FSA to provide for anything near the needs of the veterans, much less the civilians. There is no trace of Tugwell administration in these particular units. We thrashed that out before, and we should not drag Tugwell into the picture. These sales would also help prevent inflation; they will more or less stabilize the prices in the various localities, and indirectly aid other veterans. I really hope the Members of the House will adopt this rule and I hope the bill itself will receive your favorable consideration.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not yet understand how such a simple little bill can create so much confusion and so much misunderstanding. There is nothing complicated about this legislation. It is only an effort to give the veterans an opportunity to buy that part of the lands still owned by the Farm Security Administration that is susceptible of partition into family-size farm units.

The opponents of this bill try to bring in the administration of the Farm Security Administration under Mr. Tugwell and others. I was a member of the Cooley committee and I suspect I was the most severe critic upon that committee of these crack-pot Tugwellian projects. I stand by every word in the report.

What does this bill do? We find that the Farm Security Administration has

reduced its acreage from approximately 2,000,000 acres to about 600,000 acres. There is probably 100,000 acres of the land left that is fertile farm land susceptible of division into family-size farm units. The only thing we are trying to do is give the veterans preference to buy that part of the land that can be divided into farm units.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman says there are 100,000 acres susceptible of division and sale. In my congressional district there is a project embracing 37,000 acres. The Government bought that land a number of years ago and the Government has made a profit on the land as it now stands. It is not developed. There are many people who would buy the land today and pay the Government a good profit, but the people locally are of the opinion, and I agree with them, that veterans should have the right to buy this land either in an improved or in an unimproved state, and establish homes thereon.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If this legislation is passed, that object will be accomplished.

Mr. MAHON. The veterans will get the right to buy that land.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The veterans will have the first call on the Farm Security Administration for that land.

This legislation does not continue a single Farm Security Administration project. The legislation was submitted to the War Food Administrator, at that time Marvin Jones, and he made a favorable report. It was cleared by the Bureau of the Budget. Who is Marvin Jones? Marvin Jones did as much to clean up the Farm Security Administration as any man in the United States. When the Cooley committee developed the facts, we went to Mr. Jones and got Frank Hancock put in as the Administrator. He did a good job of cleaning out the mess that the Farm Security Administration had gotten into. If you will read Mr. Jones' letter, which appears in the report we filed, you will find that he states that this legislation does not continue a single one of these projects. It only gives the veterans an opportunity to buy the fertile farm land that the Farm Security Administration now owns if that land can be divided into family-size tracts. That is all this legislation does.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 64]

Andresen.	Gardner	Peterson, Ga.
August H.	Gathings	Pfeifer
Andrews, N. Y.	Gerlach	Philbin
Arends	Gibson	Ploeser
Auchincloss	Gillette	Powell
Bailey	Gillie	Quinn, N. Y.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gore	Rabin
Barden	Green	Rains
Barrett, Pa.	Gregory	Rayfield
Bender	Hall	Reed, N. Y.
Bloom	Leonard W.	Rich
Bolton	Halleck	Robertson,
Bonner	Hart	N. Dak.
Buckley	Hartley	Roe, N. Y.
Buffett	Healy	Rooney
Bunker	Hébert	Savage
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Shafer
Byrnes, Wis.	Hinshaw	Sheppard
Carnahan	Hoffman	Sheridan
Celler	Holmes, Mass.	Short
Chapman	Hook	Sikes
Clippinger	Howell	Simpson, Ill.
Coffee	Jackson	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Kefauver	Slaughter
Colmer	Kelley, Pa.	Smith, Maine
Crawford	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Cunningham	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Curley	Klein	Spence
Dawson	Knutson	Stefan
Dingell	LaFollette	Stockman
Dondero	Latham	Sumner, Ill.
Douglas, Calif.	Lynch	Sumners, Tex.
Douglas, Ill.	McKenzie	Thomas, Tex.
Ellsworth	Mason	Torrens
Engle, Calif.	Murphy	Walter
Fisher	Norblad	Wasielewski
Flood	Norton	Whitten
Forand	Patman	Wigglesworth
Fuller	Patterson	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gamble	Peterson, Fla.	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 316 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2501.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2501, with Mr. PRIEST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, there is substantially little difference between the gentleman from Georgia and myself in considering the fundamental purposes of what is known as the Tarver amendment, which gives to the Department of Agriculture a mandate to liquidate as expeditiously as possible the property held in what is known as resettlement

projects. In general I favor the policy Congress adopted in that amendment and has reiterated from time to time. It is my purpose in introducing the bill simply to give to the veterans of this war a preference in the purchase of the lands being liquidated under that amendment. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], have stated the purposes of this bill. They know its purposes because they heard the bill fully debated before their committee. I will be content to leave to them the explanation of the measure, however. I appreciate the chairman's giving me this time to speak briefly on the bill, and it would be in order for me to give a brief history of my association with the measure.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. A little while ago the remark was made that John Thomas Taylor represented about half a dozen veterans in the United States. May I ask the gentleman just what status this gentleman holds, and can he shed any light on how accurate that statement is?

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Taylor is chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion and speaks not on his own authority but on the authority of the 1945 convention of the American Legion, which in its national meeting endorsed this bill, at the behest, I might add, of the American Legion of Arkansas.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I congratulate the gentleman on bringing in this bill. I can recall that last year when a similar bill giving preference to the veterans on lands irrigated by the Bureau of Reclamation was before this House the gentleman gave hearty support to that bill. This is a splendid bill of identical intent and I hope it is passed. In both measures the gentleman from Arkansas, author of the bill, has shown himself a true friend of veterans.

Mr. HAYS. Since the gentleman has asked me to yield, may I interrogate him? He is familiar with the bill before the House. It is my purpose to give to the veterans under this measure the same preference that is given them with reference to lands that are under the jurisdiction of the committee of which the gentleman from Arizona is chairman, and that was embodied in the bill H. R. 520.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct. Those two bills have the same intent, that is, to give veterans preference in acquiring title. I think that when both of these bills are enacted as I hope they will be, we have yet much more to do in order to give the veterans the preference to an adequate number of units of land which they ought to have. Both bills, H. R. 520 and this bill, H. R. 2501, are good proposals with the same purpose

but the enactment of both together would be far less than the Government should do to keep its promise to land-hungry veterans.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. There is nothing in your bill that alters or amends the provisions in Public Law 457, known as the Surplus Property Act, is there?

Mr. HAYS. Not at all. I am glad the gentleman asked that question.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. Assuming that the gentleman is in good faith in his statement that all he intends to do is provide for the disposition of this property and waiving the question as to whether or not the law already makes provision for such disposition, would the gentleman agree to an amendment which would substitute for the words in lines 7 and 8, on page 1 of the bill, "maintain, administer, and utilize for such period as he may deem necessary until disposal thereof," the words "to dispose of within a period of 3 years after the enactment of this act, or such shorter period as may be sufficient for that purpose," or words to that effect?

Mr. HAYS. I have not seen the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. TARVER. I have not drafted the amendment yet. But if the gentleman only wants to provide for the disposal of the property and the liquidation thereof, while I think that is already provided for by law, I would have no objection to his proposal, provided the language in section 3, which would authorize the maintenance of the projects with unlimited appropriations, is also stricken. But if the gentleman will amend his bill so that it will simply provide for the disposal of the land as expeditiously as possible, I certainly would have no objection to that because I think the law already so provides.

Mr. HAYS. I rather think I can agree to the amendment which the gentleman proposes because I can assure him that it is my purpose not to interfere with the expeditious liquidation of the property. But I would not want to limit the 3-year period unduly because I want to give the Department of Agriculture time to plan for the sale of this land in family-sized units to veterans who have farm experience and who can qualify.

Mr. TARVER. I feel sure that nobody has any objection to the sale of the land to veterans. All of us would like to see that done if the veterans want the land. But the thing that is objectionable is the proposal to continue the operation and maintenance of these cooperative land projects and to authorize the appropriation of unlimited amounts of money therefor. I shall draft the amendment I have in mind and submit it to the gentleman for his consideration.

Mr. HAYS. I will be glad to consider it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If that is the only objection that the gentleman from Georgia has to this legislation and if he can make the language of the bill clearer by an amendment along the lines that he has suggested, I am sure the committee will accept such an amendment because that is the construction we placed upon upon the bill as drawn.

Mr. TARVER. I shall be very glad to draft the amendment as soon as possible and submit it to the chairman of the committee and the author of the bill for their consideration and I hope it may be possible for them to agree to it.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman. I am sure he will find all of us very cooperative in an effort to work this out, because I know certainly it is not the purpose of anyone to withhold from veterans any opportunities that it may be possible to extend to them to engage in farming.

Mr. Chairman, while I do not want to detain the House longer, I would like to make further reference to my relationship to the measure and will do so very briefly. My response to the question of the gentleman from New York almost covered the subject. There was considerable land in Arkansas that came in this category. The American Legion of Arkansas urged that this land, much of it very fine farming land, ought to be sold to veterans. The first survey that was made showed that 600,000 veterans in the United States with farm background were going to seek farming opportunities when they came out of the armed services. That was about the same as the number that were looking for industrial opportunities. That number has risen until it is now estimated that a million young men formerly in the service are looking for farm opportunities. We cannot do a great deal for them, I grant, as far as this measure is concerned. I want to be fair. I am trying to be conservative in projecting the good results of this measure. The gentleman from Kansas covered it pretty well. He referred to the fact that the testimony before his committee indicated there are probably less than a thousand farm units that would be available for the veterans at this time.

I now yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. On line 21 of page 2, these words appear:
and to present occupants of such land.

As I interpret those words, preference under this act would not only be given to veterans but also to the present occupants of the land. Suppose a present occupant of land and a veteran would walk into the office of the individual having charge of the sale of this property, and both of them expressed a desire to purchase an identical piece of land, which would have preference?

Mr. HAYS. This provision to which the gentleman refers was put in by the committee, and it was on the recommendation, I think, of Judge Marvin Jones.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. It was called to our attention that some of this land is now occupied by individuals who are renting from the Government with a contract for purchase. They do not have title to the land. The Government has the title, but, to pass a piece of legislation that would make it impossible to ripen those sales contracts into title would obviously be unfair to those people, and the wording is in there to protect the word of the United States Government where we have that kind of provision outstanding, as we do have in a great many cases.

Mr. ABERNETHY. If the gentleman will yield further, that does not answer my question of why it was put in.

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That was discussed by the committee. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] stated, there are certain occupants of some of these lands at this time. The contractual rights that those occupants have with the Government will have to be protected. If they do not have any rights that have to be protected, then the veteran gets the preference.

Mr. HAYS. That is my understanding. It was because of the fear that some equitable claim of an occupant might be forfeited if it were not inserted that the language was put in for that purpose.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman let me follow that for a moment?

Mr. HAYS. I have one other matter I would like to discuss if the gentleman will let me go ahead for a minute.

I want to refer to a comment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], who suggested that the language "without limitation," appearing on page 3 with reference to improvements, was too broad, and to point out that that will be corrected by a committee amendment. I think that can be satisfactorily met when the committee amendment is offered.

Also, the language to which the gentleman objected, on page 3; that is, "the purpose for which such properties were acquired." The gentleman from Georgia suggested that that might reaffirm some instructions to engage in collective farming. In order to be sure that that is not susceptible of that construction, the language should be changed, and the committee has an amendment to offer on that point.

I am trying to say just this, that we are making an effort to get the language of the measure in form so that this House can do what I know a majority of the Members want to do; that is, to give the veterans preference and provide for the purchase of family-sized units.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I would like to have the gentleman state the requirements a veteran would have to meet. In other words, if a veteran wants to buy one of these tracts, is it necessary for him to be in a low-income bracket, or could any veteran who is able to buy land and wants to occupy it as a home compete on a basis of equality with all other eligible veterans?

Mr. HAYS. Eligibility is determined in section 2 and refers to title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. I believe the gentleman will agree, will he not, that it would hardly be fair to open the doors altogether to veterans without experience, without farm background and farm experience. If you found from the city someone with an agricultural education he might offer prospects for success, but there have to be some criteria; and the gentleman would agree, would he not, with the requirement of that section in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which establishes standards?

Mr. MAHON. On that question I agree that somebody with a farm background should be given preference over somebody who does not have a farm background, but would there be any limitation as to his financial resources?

Mr. HAYS. No; he does not have to be without funds or farm implements, nor does he necessarily have to make a down payment if the county committee approves him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to this measure providing for the sale of land embraced in Rand Utilization Projects and so notified the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. I have, however, been persuaded by the chairman of the committee and the ranking Republican member to handle the matter through a separate bill rather than as an amendment to this bill. So I will introduce a separate measure and hope it will receive the early consideration of the committee. I do wish to discuss my proposal briefly in connection with this legislation.

My bill will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the land which is now included in what are known as land utilization projects in this country. The purchase of this land was authorized and made under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 wherein the Secretary was "authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization, including the retirement of lands which are submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation."

Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the situation is in other States so far as these projects are concerned, but I have two of these projects in my district in Colorado. The lands to which I refer are not all submarginal, and as proof of that I wish to quote from the testimony of Mr. Dykes, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, under whose supervision these projects are administered, before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, as found on page 1035 of the hearings, in which he included a statement of the income from the operation of these lands in 32 States last year. The total receipts were \$548,265.78. In other words, the Government collected this amount of money from the leasing of a portion of these lands. Under the law 25 percent

of these receipts is returned to the counties in which the lands were located in lieu of taxes, and this amounted to \$137,066.54.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I submit that this land is not submarginal when this amount of money is realized annually through leases. I do not know how many of the 7,250,000 acres of land contained in these projects were leased, but in any event it is obvious that much of the land is suitable for grazing and farming. I contend that the Government ought to get out of the farming business, and give our returning veterans and others the opportunity to use this land.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, when we are talking today about liquidating these Government land projects, we are overlooking one of the largest now in operation. These land-utilization projects are not covered by this bill before us this afternoon, but, as I stated, I intend to introduce a bill which will authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the seven and a quarter million acres of land, or so much of the same as may be suitable, for grazing, farming or other agricultural purposes. I am not referring to land that is submarginal and which may be worthless for any purpose.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. Do I understand the purpose of the gentleman's bill and the purpose of the amendment he wanted to offer is to include all of these lands, whether they are classified as submarginal or not, and open them up for resettlement?

Mr. CHENOWETH. Not for resettlement, but for sale to those who are now using the same, or to others who may be interested. I may say that the Government is now through the Soil Conservation Service leasing these lands every year to stockmen and to those engaged in farming, and is collecting, as I stated a moment ago, over half a million dollars annually from the leasing of these lands. I also call attention to the fact it will cost the Government about \$1,453,000 this year to administer the program, according to the Budget estimate. So we are in the red to the extent of almost a million dollars in the operation of these projects.

Mr. RIZLEY. I would have no objection to some sort of a utilization program or for the sale of this land for grazing, if the gentleman would be willing to write into the bill some sort of provision that would preclude the people who buy this land from going out and plowing up hundreds of thousands of acres of it again like they did in those years, starting the dust bowls all over again. A lot of this submarginal land should not have been in cultivation to begin with.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Some of this land was not submarginal when it was purchased. I am familiar with the situation to which the gentleman refers, and I think he will agree with me that much of this land was good grazing land.

Mr. RIZLEY. If you open this thing up, starting down in the gentleman's country, and I know something about

it, and the western section of my State, as well as down in Texas and New Mexico, and include all of this land that was taken out, sandy, bunch grass land, and plow it up for the purpose of growing a wheat crop, like they did when wheat was worth two or three dollars a bushel, as I stated, if you get that back into cultivation you will have a repetition of the same thing all over again.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Much of this land is in cultivation now under Government supervision so there would be no change in its present use. I want to see it returned to private ownership.

Mr. RIZLEY. I do not believe much of it is, if the gentleman will look into the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, pursuing the inquiry made by the gentleman from Oklahoma, may I state that from the testimony of Mr. Dykes, who is in charge of the soil-conservation program, it is obvious much of this land is being leased to private individuals who are paying to use the same. I do not know how much is being used for farming and how much for grazing purposes. The Government realizes more than a half-million dollars a year through leasing this land. Some of this land contained in the projects is undoubtedly submarginal land, which will never be suitable for farming or grazing purposes, and I am not asking that the Secretary be directed to sell that kind of land. I am insisting that the land which has been proven to be suitable for farming, grazing, or for other agricultural purposes, be now sold. I see no reason to continue projects where the land is now being used.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am in full accord with the gentleman's idea to get the Government out of the land business. I would have no objection whatsoever to selling all of this land. However, there is a lot of this land as to which there should be some prohibition in the conveyance precluding it from being plowed up and being used for strictly agricultural purposes again. It might be fine for grazing. If the gentleman is going to introduce a bill along that line, there should be a careful study and analysis made of the agricultural land, if there is such, and the grazing land. Certainly the gentleman's bill ought to have a provision in it that would preclude the plowing of thousands and thousands of acres of this land again, land that should never have been plowed up in the first place.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I say, in answer to the gentleman from Oklahoma, that I would anticipate no great change in the use of the land after it is sold. That which is now being farmed will continue to be farmed, and the same will be true of the grazing land.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman was to sell this land, might it not be advisable to put in the deed some covenant running with the land to provide that the purchaser should never break the land or

put it in cultivation? In other words, I recognize the desirability of putting all this land in private ownership and putting it back on the tax rolls, because a man is a better citizen when he owns the land than when he is leasing it. But would it not be better to make the man who is now renting that land enter into an agreement when he purchases it, in his deed, so that his purchase would be void if he ever broke that land? Could we not protect the public in that way if we put those provisions in the transfer?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would reply by stating that I think experience has proven the folly of trying to convert some of this land into farm land, and I do not believe the same mistake will be made again. I would hate to see too many restrictions placed on the transfer of this land.

Mr. POAGE. Right now we get \$1.60 a bushel for wheat. Is it not oftentimes profitable to buy that land at its full market value and pay for the land in one year, but in the next year it may be swept by the dust storms and it will blow off onto the next farm, and for hundreds of miles destroy everybody for long periods to come?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that I am in perfect sympathy with his objectives, and I think we should take every step necessary to prevent the situation he has described. I do not share his apprehensions, however, and I feel confident the details can be worked out satisfactorily. There has been some confusion concerning whether or not this is to be a permanent program. In reading the Bankhead-Jones Act, I do not find any provision here that would give this land-utilization program a permanent status. However, I know that that is the opinion of some of those in the Soil Conservation Service who are administering these different projects.

The returning veterans are inquiring about this land. They would like to have the opportunity to purchase it. The Government is now leasing part of the land for over a half million dollars per year. The cost of the administration is more than double the receipts, so it is a rather unprofitable venture. I think the time is here to liquidate.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman just made a remark about whether or not this legislation would become permanent. I note that the committee proposes to offer an amendment which reads, as follows:

Not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war.

If that committee amendment is incorporated in the bill, it would seem to call for the establishment of preference for 3 years, and the liquidation of these lands within 3 years.

Mr. CHENOWETH. As I stated at the beginning of my remarks, I am not going to offer an amendment to this bill. I will introduce a separate bill, so that my proposal will not be affected by any action taken on the measure before us today.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee on Agriculture will give early consideration to the matter of disposing of this land belonging to the land-utilization projects so that the same may be made available to returning veterans and others who may be interested.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in this legislation, for the reason that perhaps the largest project involved is within my own congressional district. It is a project known as the Lehman farms project in Cochran County, Tex. The land is not developed, it has not gone under the plow, it has not been subdivided, but the Farm Security Administration has made a very detailed study of the land and is now in course of deciding the sizes of the various units. The proposed units will vary somewhat with the nature of the land. It will be an out-and-out farming or stock farming operation.

It seems to me most desirable that this land, which the Government has bought and upon which it has probably made a 50-percent profit already, should go to veterans.

Of course, only a few people can be accommodated on these projects. Even on this project, as big as it is, perhaps only some 100 veterans could be accommodated, but certainly the land should go to veterans for homes rather than to other interested persons.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. How has the Government made a profit on the land?

Mr. MAHON. The Government has leased the land for oil, for one thing, and it has leased the land for grazing and for other purposes. The land has increased in value perhaps about 50 percent. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. COOLEY. I understood the gentleman to say that the Government had made a profit, but the gentleman means the land has actually enhanced in value to the extent of 50 percent.

Mr. MAHON. It has enhanced in value by probably 50 percent, and the Government has certainly made a profit. I believe the grazing lease last year was about \$12,000, and the oil lease and bonus has been considerable.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it oil land?

Mr. MAHON. There is oil in that locality; in fact, there is oil all over many sections of my State of Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. All land in the Southwest has potential oil possibilities. Any time there is a sale of land that is a material consideration, whether there has ever been any drilling of wells or not.

Mr. COOLEY. I wonder if any oil has been discovered on this land.

Mr. MAHON. No oil has been discovered on this particular land, but it may be that oil will be discovered on this 37,000-acre tract.

Mr. COOLEY. Could it not be very profitably disposed of at the present time on the present market?

Mr. MAHON. It could be very profitably disposed of. At present there are a number of people who would be very glad to buy this 37,000 acres. The transaction would run, of course, into several hundred thousand dollars. There is little likelihood that any veteran would have the opportunity to purchase the land on that basis. Since the Government is going to make a nice profit on this big project, it would seem most unfortunate if it should not be divided up into family-size farms and sold to veterans who are able and willing to pay for them on some kind of fair basis.

I would not insist, certainly, without more information, that the land be improved, because I think in many instances the veteran himself, if we can delay the sale until the time when materials become available, may be able to improve the land. I may be in error in this conclusion as I am not fully familiar with all the facts and possibilities.

I do not believe in these community projects. I have never believed in them. They should never have been started. But here we have this land, and I think it is most essential that we utilize it in the manner suggested by the committee.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Is the land now occupied?

Mr. MAHON. The land is not now occupied. It is used for grazing purposes.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. It is occupied if it is used for grazing purposes. Would not the gentleman admit it is occupied? I take it for granted that the Government has leased it to somebody to graze cattle, and those people go on the land and actually occupy it.

Mr. MAHON. There are a few people on the land, but a very few people. It is a large ranch in western Texas.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. What method is being employed or has been employed to determine what is a family-size farm? Who is to make that determination? That is one thing about which I have not been clear.

Mr. MAHON. The Farm Security Administration itself has made a study, in fact, is in the process now of making a study of a suitable division plan for the disposition of the land. There is some possibility that the land can be sold to a somewhat greater financial advantage to the Government by selling it all in one tract. But local citizens want the land sold in family size tracts to veterans. That is the proper thing to do. There is no doubt but that the Government will make a profit on the sale regardless of the way in which the land is sold. This bill will make sure that it may be sold in family-size farms to veterans of this war.

Mr. RIZLEY. What I do not understand is what the procedure is. I could not put my finger on it in the present

FSA law. What is it that authorizes anybody to say now what is or what is not a family-size farm?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the gentleman from Kansas if he feels the veterans will really be given a priority in this, further than just a preference. I have come to the conclusion that a preference means very little or nothing when written into a law and often a priority means little or nothing. I want to be sure the veterans do have this opportunity to secure the farms and farm lands. Thus far, they have been merely given a lip-service priority and have not been able to get farms or surplus property of any kind.

Mr. HOPE. This bill specifically provides that the land is to be sold to veterans. The only opportunity for anyone else to purchase the land is with reference to those who are now occupying the land. Some of the land is occupied by people who have been given a reason for at least thinking that they would be able to purchase it. So some of these tracts will no doubt be purchased by those now occupying them. But I understand most of the land is not occupied. It is not improved. The only person under this bill who will be eligible to purchase it will be a veteran, so it is not a case of veterans' priority—it is a case of a veteran's right in the first instance.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the veteran should be given the right to purchase every house unless a present owner who is a nonveteran actually has already a contract. Will the gentleman tell me what the price will be? Will they be sold to the highest bidder?

Mr. HOPE. The price will be based on the earning capacity of the land which is something that is reasonably capable of being determined. It will be determined by the economic value of the land, which in turn will be based, of course, upon the decision of the Administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The price will not be too high for the veteran to pay? You understand that veterans have been abroad and have not been able to make any money.

Mr. HOPE. This language was put in expressly for the purpose of protecting the veteran and not loading him up with some land which is too expensive for him to operate and make a living. The price will be on the basis of normal prices, I might say.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They will not be based on inflation values?

Mr. HOPE. Absolutely not.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will be very glad to yield, as I would like to get this information with reference to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. POAGE. This is the first bill that has ever been brought to the floor of the House which protects the veteran against inflated prices.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am delighted to hear that.

I think the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] has section 2 in mind. Section 2 reads as follows:

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold, from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning-capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Cong.), and to present occupants of such lands who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

The gentleman perhaps knows that I have introduced a bill that would give veterans the priority in the purchase of Government-owned houses, and already the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO] and his committee have graciously heard me and heard veterans' organizations on the subject. I hope that the gentleman will assist in securing the passage of that measure. It provides that the houses shall be sold to the veterans at reasonable prices. I congratulate the Committee on Agriculture on bringing this to the floor for action.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the general objectives of this bill, but there seems to be some confusion with reference to the preference or privileges of those who may be presently occupying the land. A moment ago I asked the gentleman from Arkansas, the author of this measure, to yield to me on that question and I would like to pursue it just a little further in order that there may be no misunderstanding. Assuming that there is a tract of land in which a veteran and an occupant might be commonly interested in purchasing, and the occupant at this time or at the time of his expressed desire to purchase has no option nor a tangible or visible equity therein, is it the opinion of the gentleman, the author of the bill, that the veteran would have the preference or that the occupant would have preference in purchasing?

Mr. HAYS. I think I now understand a little more clearly the question the gentleman has in mind. May I say first that the term "present occupant" means occupant of a specific tract and this does not give such a person, a nonveteran priority over the land other than that which he occupies, and in such a case only where he has an equity. I am using the word in its nonlegal sense, because I can conceive of certain situations in which occupants might have a valid claim from an equitable and moral standpoint, but not a legal claim, because of the postponement of the execution of certain papers.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It is my interpretation of the bill, then, since it is a veterans' preference bill, that if a veteran and a nonveteran, who is the occupant of the land, and who has no contract to

purchase, no agreement to purchase, no equitable interest in it, should go into the office of the party in charge of selling the land, and both express a desire to purchase, then the veteran would have preference over that individual. Is that right or not? If it is not, then I am opposed to this language in the bill in behalf of the occupants, because this bill was intended to give the veterans priority.

Mr. HAYS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. But after all, the bill does not say that. I appreciate what the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] says, but that is not what the bill says.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I agree with the gentleman. I think that it should be clarified to that extent.

Mr. HAYS. I am agreeable to clarification.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, in relation to the subject just mentioned, I think it is a safe statement to say that where agencies of Government have taken over land for war purposes, the former occupant of the property is given priority to repurchase the land.

I am heartily in accord with the Hays bill. I think it should have been passed about a year ago, or at least as soon as it was introduced. There is no question but that the veteran—if I may be permitted to say a word in his behalf: I was challenged on the floor the other day when I submitted an amendment in the interest of the veterans—should be given the opportunity to obtain as much land as he possibly can, in order to become a farmer. The need for cultivation of all the excess land in the country, that we can possibly put under the furrow, is paramount. If we are going to feed starving Europe, if we are going to take care of all those undernourished peoples throughout the world, then the veteran must be called upon to do the job. Upon his return from the Army or the Navy, he should have a chance to obtain that excess land which has, prior to this time, been used by agencies of Government.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. This bill contains a provision that preference is given to veterans of the present war and present project owners. As I understand, there was some assurance given the present occupants that they would have the first right to purchase. Is that correct or not?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I cannot answer the question as it relates to the Farm Security Administration, but I do know that agencies of Government that have used lands for war purposes

have given the person who owned the land formerly the first opportunity to purchase the land.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. The committee put that amendment in there and not the author of the bill. I think it is the plain intention there to make it possible to make good where there had been commitments made to occupants of the property.

These people, first of all, must be approved by the local Jones-Bankhead committee of each county and no local committee is going to approve the present occupant of a piece of land in preference to a veteran unless he has some very strong claims.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That may be true, but according to a statement just made by the chairman of the committee, I conclude that the veteran will have priority of purchase.

Mr. POAGE. Sure he will.

Mr. SPRINGER. But if it is true that this assurance has been given to the present occupant that he would be given the first opportunity to purchase, then he would have a priority over the veteran.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I can cite several examples that have been carried out by various Government agencies. But I want to come to another point. The remark was made a little earlier in the debate that there was no weight behind the statement or the position of the legislative chairman of the American Legion. I do not pretend to speak for Mr. Taylor because he is perfectly able to speak for himself, but I would conclude from his very position as chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion that he must represent the considered opinion of the majority of the members of the American Legion of the country, and I think it is a safe statement to say that the American Legion as well as the other veterans' organizations of the country are definitely behind the Hays bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I feel justified in the position I took last Christmas time. It was suggested that this bill be brought up at that time, and I assured the author of he bill that I knew the position that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] would take, and the work that he had put in trying to straighten out and get this Farm Security business settled all over the United States. I think the debate here today surely justifies the position I took then.

I would not have objected to the bill. I offered no objection to its being passed. However, the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee deserved some consideration under the circumstances.

Now, let us get this picture straight. In the first place, here is what we are served

up with any time we start running the country by men instead of by laws. In the first place, Farm Security did not have any business buying this land, they had no authority to buy it. In the second place, if the agency had followed the mandate of the Appropriations Committee of this House it would not have even had the land now because they would have had it sold long ago. This has dragged along until at the present time we have supposedly some hundred thousand acres of land that is suitable for agricultural purposes out of the 600,000 acres remaining. Some of the land is supposed to be down in Texas.

Let me call your attention to the fact that at Christmas time the Congress gave away 800 acres of land to the State of Texas or some institution down there for which Farm Security had paid \$75 an acre but which they said at Christmas time was not worth anything at all. It did not take them very long to buy this land, but it has taken them a very long time to sell it. This should be worked out and I think it should be patched up some way here between the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]. If you analyze the figure here you will find there will be only about 15 veterans per State who will ever have an opportunity to obtain a farm. We should get busy and pass the Cooley bill. This bill has merit and applies to all the United States and every one. The Cooley bill is for all the United States not for only one section of the country. We should provide some legislation that will help produce some food, and then we will be rendering a real service. Some of these days somebody is going to think it is not a bad idea to have a little bit more food than we see in the food picture at the present time in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this measure, as I understand it, is intended to dispose of a part of the land left in the hands of the Government, land that was acquired by various agencies some years ago. The principal reason for this legislation is that it is for the purpose of helping veterans. We are going to have a lot of legislation come to the floor of the House which include veterans, and we ought to help them every way we can.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to submit an amendment unless some other Member submits a similar one, to determine if the committee means what it says. My amendment will see that veterans do have preference for purchase of this land. According to the statements made on the floor here, today, there are only about 850 units left unsold. The proponents tell us the present occupants of the land will have the first right to that land. So there are not going to be so many units left under this bill for the veterans after all when we get through with it.

Mr. Chairman, I propose that we amend the present bill, and I am going to submit an amendment, using part of the language in the bill and make it provide that notwithstanding any other provision of law—the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to insure the maximum preferential disposition to veterans of the present war, subject only to contractual rights of present occupants, is hereby authorized and directed to sell such land, improved and unimproved—then continue the remainder of that section. I also include section 2 down to line 21, and strike the remainder of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will mean in substance that those agencies in charge will have the right, and will be directed, to sell this land to veterans, only subject to whatever contractual rights there may be in those who occupy the land at present.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is a very forthright and simple approach to the problem, and will solve the whole thing. The Secretary is directed to sell the land to the veterans. If that is what we are interested in, then the proposal that the gentleman from Kansas intends to offer ought to be adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is all there is to it. They will have the right to sell this land to the veterans, and that is the end of it. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] expresses my sentiments exactly. I think this bill ought to be amended accordingly.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement in support of my amendment that will be submitted at the proper time. Unless, of course, similar amendments shall have already been submitted and approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, one of the principal pieces of land involved in this measure is located in the State of Arizona and consists of about 5,000 acres, but these are improved acres. This development happens to be one of the early resettlement projects which the Congress has recently tried to have liquidated. It was not "my baby," as it was started before I came to Congress. However, I have always thought this development, the Casa Grande Farms, Inc., near Coolidge, Ariz., served a worthy purpose during the days of the great

depression. True, it was rather expensive. I do not think well of the type of its organization, as I prefer farmers to acquire title in private ownership. The best that can be said of it is that it helped down-and-outers, who had previously been good farmers, back on their feet and it helped to salvage some human values during the depth of the depression.

Now, I happen to know that there are big farmers, corporation farmers, who would give their eye teeth to get possession of that fine piece of land. This is especially true if they can get it at forced sale. I am quite anxious that the ideas incorporated by several speakers here today, that we make sure that this law provides that this land shall be disposed of to veterans, are cinched and made sure in this enactment. Let us prevent speculation and save this land for veterans.

During the course of debate, it has been pointed out that there are only about 850 units available altogether. Last year I found that a census taken among men in uniform showed that 850,000 men in service expressed a desire after the war to own a piece of land. Now we come along in this bill with 850 units. As I get it, that is about enough for 1 out of 1,000. Well, that is not much. However, I favor it just the same, and as I complimented the gentleman from Arkansas a little while ago, I am glad he brought in this measure, even though it is a small part of a real need. Surely the Agriculture Department can and will do more for the veterans.

I am planning to do this same thing and give preference to veterans on land that is irrigated, good land, land on which they can make a living. My bill, H. R. 520, passed in the House last September, aims to help veterans get homes on the land, but should help 40 times as many veterans. The author of this bill helped us greatly with H. R. 520. The gentleman from Colorado broached a matter here a few minutes ago of furnishing veterans range land in the West and although it is not germane to this bill, it is a good idea, and I hope the gentleman from Colorado will pursue it further. I have a more extended idea fitting in with it.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I agree with the gentleman that there should be some limit on the number of acres or the size of the farm, and I would like to ask him what he figures a family-sized farm to be.

Mr. MURDOCK. That will vary greatly, because this land is located in various and diverse sections of this big country. A 40-acre piece of land in some irrigated projects—and that is the kind of land I am talking about in Arizona—would be a family-sized unit, and from there on up to 160 acres. In some places, it must be more than 160 acres. In the far West outside of irrigation projects a homestead must be as much as a section of land.

May I say to the Members that the veterans coming back from this war are

land hungry. What have we done? Congress has done little and that very belatedly. We have done little enough, even after we pass my measure, H. R. 520, in giving these veterans preference on irrigated land if and when it is enacted. Even after we have passed this bill, offered by the gentleman from Arkansas, we have done too little to begin to fulfill our obligations and our promises. There is land which could be obtained in private ownership and made productive. There are hundreds of thousands of veterans who would like to be farm owners. What do we really want for our veterans—that they shall return to be rural laborers and cow hands working for someone else or as farm owners with their feet on the soil? We are answering that question by our action on such bills as the one before us.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not have any further requests for time.

Mr. HOPE. I have no further requests, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition to veterans of the present war is hereby authorized and directed to maintain, administer, and utilize, for such period as he may deem necessary until disposal thereof as hereinafter provided, such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this act.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold, from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning-capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Cong.), who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, including, without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes for which such properties were acquired.

Sec. 4. Until such time as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, terminates the functions, powers, and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food Administration, the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this act shall be exercised by the War Food Administrator.

Mr. FLANNAGAN (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 5, after the word "war" insert "and present project occupants."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 9, after the comma, insert "not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 20, strike out the bracket.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 21, strike out the bracket, and after the comma insert "and to present occupants of such lands."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 7, strike out all of section 4.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: On page 1, line 7, strike out lines 7, 8, and 9 through the word "provided" and insert in lieu thereof "dispose of lands hereinafter described as expeditiously as possible."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to query the chairman of the committee first. I understand this amendment is acceptable to the committee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The amendment has been gone over, and we accept the amendment.

Mr. TARVER. That is satisfactory to the ranking minority member also, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, I have gone over the amendment and I have no objection to it.

Mr. TARVER. I think then, Mr. Chairman, it is unnecessary to discuss the meaning of the amendment further than to say that the proposal to sell these lands to veterans, and to sell them as expeditiously as possible, has never been opposed by the subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. The thing we have been opposing is the maintenance of these cooperative land projects under the guise of benefiting the veterans but without its being of any benefit to them, in our judgment.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I do not believe there has been really any disagreement between the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Illinois and the members of the Committee on Agriculture. We had the same objective in mind. I think we are all together on the main object of the bill, that is, to give the veterans the benefit of acquiring this land that is susceptible of partition.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the gentleman agrees with me that the insertion of the committee amendment, "not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war" does not mean that we expect the Farm Security Administration to keep the lands for 3 years after the termination of the present war but, on the contrary, we expect them to sell these lands just as rapidly as that can be done.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think it is the intention of every member of the committee that these lands shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment, but that the veterans certainly shall have an opportunity of acquiring this land.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the author of the bill, the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS. I am sure the gentleman from Georgia does not oppose the sale of this land in family-size units where that is the feasible way in which to accomplish the basic purpose of this legislation. In other words, under present practice, under the interpretation given the Tarver amendment by the Farm Security Administration, sales of land have been in large blocks, and in many instances veterans were not able to present bids that were the high bids and have not been able to acquire land for farming purposes. The gentleman does not object, then, by his amendment and does not intend by his amendment to interfere with this other policy of selling the land in family-size units so that veterans may obtain it, and a larger number of them may share in it as potential farm owners?

Mr. TARVER. I have urged the Farm Security Administrator not to sell these tracts of land in huge acreages even where he might secure larger sums of money for the Government by reason of following that procedure, but to subdivide the land into family-size tracts for sale to veterans or to present occupants of the land. He has assured me that that is his intention. You know, we have a new Administrator, who has been adjusting himself to the duties of his position, and I think the gentleman may be assured that in connection with his further actions in the disposition of these lands the Administrator intends to follow that policy. So far as I am concerned, I would be willing to go further than the gentleman's bill goes and assure veterans preference even over project occupants, especially project occupants who have had no contract for the purchase of the lands occupied by them, in securing these lands. In other words, I want to see every veteran who returns and who wants to buy these lands given preference and an opportunity to do so.

I do not want to see him forced into any cooperative communal land project to be operated as some of these projects have been operated heretofore. I do not want to see the Congress, if possible to avoid it, authorize the continuance of that type of project with the idea that they are doing something for the veteran because I do not think the veteran wants that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN, of Virginia: On page 3, line 2, after the word "including", strike out the balance of the line and all of line 3 down to the word "and" which appears in said line immediately before the word "making."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN, of Virginia: On page 3, line 5, after the word "purposes", strike out the balance of line 5 and all of line 6 and insert "of this act. Provided that no expenditure shall be made for improvement on any farming unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the amendment because I think it improves the language of section 3. As far as I am individually concerned, I do not believe there ought to be an authorization in this bill if it is enacted into law for the making of betterments and improvements on these lands even to the extent of one-third of the appraised value upon the basis of earnings. I recall in the hearings had during many years of consideration by our subcommittee on agricultural appropriations evidence as to the abuses which grew up during the days when they were building \$9,000 and \$10,000 houses on these tracts of land. Of course, there are some limitations in the language as offered by the gentleman from Virginia, but there still might be very extensive improvements and building on those lands under the language as it would remain after the amendment he has offered is adopted. But the language of the section as it would then read contemplates that there shall be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations an estimate of whatever money is necessary for making improvements to carry out the purposes of this act, and that the committee first and the Congress afterward will have the opportunity to scan those requests and determine what if any funds should be expended for that purpose in order to carry out the objectives of the act. And with the understanding, and of course it is an understanding because as a matter of law it is correct, that the mere enactment of the authorization does not carry with it any money which can be utilized by the Farm Security Administration for the purpose of making these improvements, I should not, as far as I am individually concerned, oppose the passage

of the bill if the section is amended in accordance with the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Has not the Farm Security Administration taken the position in the recent past that they had no right to place the improvements upon this property for the purpose of making sales to individuals of family sized farms?

Mr. TARVER. That is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. That has resulted in the sale of large acreages rather than farming units.

Mr. TARVER. No; I think the sale of large acreages in some instances has been brought about by reason of the fact that the people who offered to purchase large acreages were able to offer more money than the people who are interested in family sized tracts. But that policy has been changed as I sought to explain a while ago.

Mr. COOLEY. That was a definite mandate that the Congress and the gentleman's committee gave to the FSA to liquidate the projects as expeditiously as possible?

Mr. TARVER. That is true.

Mr. COOLEY. But as the gentleman says, whatever money is spent for improvements will first be scrutinized by the gentleman's committee?

Mr. TARVER. They must come before the committee and justify every dollar that is expended. Those dollars, if expended, must be for the purposes of this act, which purposes are the wise and early disposition of the lands which are here involved.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. Then, the gentleman would not object to that necessary delay to determine in what instance such investment would be justified? I mean not any undue delay, but that delay that is inherent in the proposition.

Mr. TARVER. I think the language of the amendment which has been adopted, "as expeditiously as possible," carries with it the feeling that Congress is relying on the discretion of the Farm Security Administrator. I think the present Farm Security Administrator has discretion and has common sense, and that he will conduct these sales as rapidly as it can be done. I hope he will sell all the lands to veterans, if they want it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. In view of fears expressed by some members of the committee with reference to a continuation of these communal properties, it is a fact that the gentleman's committee would have to provide the money for a continuation of those projects or they could not possibly be continued?

Mr. TARVER. The language of the first section, until it was amended, might have been susceptible of another con-

clusion, but I think under the bill as now amended that undoubtedly would be true.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

On page 1, line 6, after the word "occupants" insert "who have existing contracts to purchase."

On page 2, line 21, after the word "lands" insert the words "who have existing contracts to purchase and."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We have gone over the amendment, and it is acceptable.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Why is the amendment important, in view of the fact that the Farm Security Administration could not possibly take land that was under contract to some other person and sell it to a veteran or to any other person?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. This is true, but the amendment will not hurt any. It may clarify it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I offer is intended to spell out what the author of the bill says he means and what the members of the committee reporting the bill say they mean. As the bill is now drawn, it gives preference in the sale of this land to veterans "and present occupants." If the bill is permitted to stand in that way, it simply does not give to the veterans the preference which I think every Member of this House wants the veterans to have. The author and also members of the committee reporting the bill have repeatedly told us that the only reason they wrote this language in the bill with reference to occupants was to protect those who already have contracts to purchase said lands. In other words, they have said frankly that their object is to protect the contracts which the Government may have already made. If that is true, then it should be spelled out exactly so that there will be no doubt about it. The amendment which I have offered will make it clear just what the committee means in the wording of the bill.

So far as I am concerned, and I think this is the attitude of every Member of the House, I want the veterans to purchase this land. I want them to have a priority to purchase the land. This can be done by adopting the amendment which I have offered. My amendment makes it clear that veterans do have the priority. I think this amendment is necessary to clear this matter up. Of

course, if the Government has entered into a binding contract with persons to purchase any portion of this land, the committee has indicated clearly that it wants to respect that contract. But it takes the amendment which I have offered to make it clear that only "existing contracts to purchase" will be considered by the Government with reference to occupants. I therefore urge the adoption of this amendment so that we may make it clear that we do mean and that we do intend for veterans to have a priority to purchase this land.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: On page 2, line 16, after the comma insert "units not to exceed 500 acres in any one sale."

(Mr. BOREN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, there has been a lot of talk this afternoon about keeping these large concerns from grabbing up these lands that are intended for family-size units. There has been no attempt to define a ceiling on what a family-size unit should be, but I think some limit should be set here.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Would the gentleman have any objection to making that 640 acres? It occurs to me that in the western area, where there is dry farming, that would be necessary.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment by making the amount 640 acres.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman mean not to exceed 640 acres, or does he mean definitely 640 acres?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That no one purchase may exceed 640 acres.

Mr. TARVER. It is an over-all limitation, not a definite designation.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That is right. I will be frank to say to my friend from Georgia that I believe there should be some ceiling on this acreage.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The amendment being a limitation, so far as I am concerned, I will accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that he may modify his amendment?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: Page 2, line 16, after the comma insert "units not to exceed 640 acres in any one sale."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GOSSETT: Page 3, after line 6, add a new section as follows:

"Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We have gone over the amendment and it is acceptable to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I submitted this amendment to the chairman of the committee and also to the ranking minority member and am pleased that both of them agree to its equity and soundness. When the Congress passed Public Law 401 in the Seventy-eighth Congress, it intended that mineral rights and all other rights under these small farms and plots being sold by the Farm Security Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and other agencies of Government should be sold to the purchaser. So far these agencies have refused to comply with this obvious intent of Congress. This amendment makes clear the congressional intent in these matters. For the Government to reserve minerals under these small farms is unfair to the purchasers and unfair to the communities in which they live. It destroys a part of the value of the land and complicates its resale. It further disrupts the normal and usual business practices in most States in which these properties are situated. I trust we shall have no further administrative difficulties in trying to convince the administrative agencies of the Government that the phrase "all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such real estate" also includes mineral rights.

(Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks at this point.)

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: On page 2, line 14, after the word "act", strike out the period and insert a semicolon and the following: "Provided, however, That lands within the State of New Mexico heretofore originally acquired by grants from the Government of Mexico or the King of Spain and confirmed by authority of the Congress, which are now held by the Secretary of Agriculture for administration, and which the Secretary of Agriculture determines are not suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units under this act, may be, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, administered and utilized by the Secretary of Agriculture for a period of not to exceed 3 years from the present war."

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of this bill. My amendment simply seeks to broaden the bill a little to take care of a very special and peculiar situation which we have in our State. The wording of the amendment may sound strange to you, but when I have given you some of the background, I am sure you will understand the reason and the purpose of the amendment.

Back when we first settled New Mexico, Spain and Mexico followed a system of giving to a certain number of families grants of land in which to settle a village. The system was that the villagers would

settle in the river valley and would have their little patches of ground where they grew their gardens, and the Government granted them the land around the village for grazing purposes for their stock.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Does the gentleman's amendment attempt to continue any of these projects?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No. My amendment is limited to 3 years. If the gentleman will let me proceed for just a minute, I am sure he will understand the purpose of the amendment. When our Government came along, there had grown up in the State several villages of that nature which had lands in the country around the village or on one side or the other of the village, depending on the terrain, which then became a part of the land of this country subject to taxation. It will be understood that under the Spanish and Mexican Governments no taxes were paid on the land. Taxes were collected otherwise.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That would be a continuation of one of these projects heretofore set up by Farm Security?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Let me finish my statement, then I will be glad to yield for questions.

As time rolled on, the people did not understand that this land was to be taxed. Many eminent lawyers believed that it was not subject to tax because the land was given to the community. It is only in the last 10 or 20 years that the courts have decided they are taxable. The taxes accumulated and the people lost those common lands during the depression. They could not pay the accumulated taxes when the courts decided they had to be paid.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Who got title to the land when the taxes were not paid?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. When the lands were sold for taxes, the speculators got title to the lands. That is, they claimed title to the land. Of course, throughout the years these villagers claimed title to the land also. The Government bought them for their benefit and these people have been using them. There is one grant where they have already repaid the Government and have taken the land back.

Most of these grants cannot be divided into small farm units, as, for example, one grant I have in mind that lies on the side of a mountain. The people live on the river banks and use the hills for firewood, and for grazing for their cattle, sheep, and goats. I have no objection whatsoever—in fact we want it done—to the land which can be divided into family units being divided and sold that way, because we also have veterans in those communities. I have here a letter from El Rito, N. Mex., one of those grants, in which it is stated that at a special meeting held a few days ago, at which about 700 residents of El Rito were present, they took up the matter of trying to purchase this land under the provisions of the appropriation bill. Of

course, there are about 500 families in that grant and it is a difficult situation for them to purchase it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture asked the gentleman if this is one of these tremendous FSA projects. As I understand it, this is not such a project. It is not a communal project?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No.

Mr. COOLEY. It consists of grazing lands adjacent to the village?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. The title to the land is in such condition that you cannot clear it at the present time. There is no agency or municipality that is now in position to take over title to the land?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is right. I misunderstood the question. The village itself is owned by the people and they live in it. There is no question about that. But they have no way of making a living except on these lands on which they pasture their cattle.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Who has title to the land? Does the Farm Security Administration have it?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. It is now held in the Government except where they have some contract with the people to purchase it.

Mr. TARVER. Is the gentleman trying to continue the operations of the Farm Security Administration on these lands or is he trying to have them take over some lands they have not had heretofore?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No. I may say to the gentleman that we are trying to get the lands away from the Farm Security Administration and put them in the hands of the people, every effort is being made to that end.

Mr. TARVER. Did the gentleman go before the Committee on Agriculture and present his facts with reference to this subject matter?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman knows it is hard to keep up with these committees. I regret that I did not.

Mr. TARVER. The House a while ago, by agreement with the committee, has stricken out of the bill the language which would authorize administering, maintaining, and utilizing these projects. Now the gentleman proposes to reinsert that language for the projects in his particular State.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I made it clear a moment ago in my question to the gentleman that this is not what is generally known as an FSA project.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I am not so clear about what is an FSA project. It is not a cooperative project, I will say that.

Mr. COOLEY. The people involved do not live on Government land; they live in a village of their own, and they only use the land for grazing.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. They are only grazing lands. They are not fit for cultivation.

Mr. COOLEY. They utilize them.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. What the gentleman has in mind is that within a period of 3 years some person or corporation or municipality might be in a position to take over the lands, and the residents could continue to use them as they have in the past.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is right. This gentleman in his letter sends me a list of 95 veterans who are interested in organizing the village and incorporating it and buying this land for the use of the village.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. Is the Farm Security Administration maintaining and utilizing these lands now?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. It is merely administering it in that it collects from the people the rent which comes to the Government for this land.

Mr. TARVER. In other words, the lands are in a caretaker status.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is all.

Mr. TARVER. Now the gentleman proposes to authorize them to administer, maintain, and utilize them. Why does he want to expand that type of ownership?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Only for a period of 3 years to give these veterans who are coming back now an opportunity to get together and to purchase that land for themselves and their families and their parents in this little village where they live.

Mr. TARVER. What I am interested in is this: The Farm Security Administration has the right under the provisions of this bill, as now amended, to keep this land that the gentleman has referred to for a period of 3 years for the purpose of selling it.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Now the gentleman wants to amend that and to have the bill say that while the Farm Security Administration shall do that in regard to all other land in the United States that it owns, yet in the State of New Mexico it shall, in addition to keeping the land for the purpose of selling it, maintain and utilize and administer it. I cannot see how the gentleman can justify discriminating in favor of land in his State in that manner.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. May I say that we have other land in New Mexico that is not affected by my amendment and which will be divided up under this bill and sold in family units. I am limiting my amendment only to those four or five

grants that were gotten by those villages from the Spanish Government merely for the purpose of giving them the opportunity during those 3 years to continue their efforts in purchasing those lands for themselves and for the veterans who live in those villages.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to ask the gentleman whether under the terms of this bill the gentleman's object would not be accomplished anyway?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Under the terms of the bill those lands which can be divided into small family-size units would be covered by the bill, but then they would be under orders from the Congress to immediately, before the end of 3 years, sell the balance, and those people, until they get in position to do so, cannot buy them. The lands might go to speculators at 50 cents an acre or less.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Is this land not suitable for division into family-size units?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Absolutely not. It is grazing land, and it is mountain land in one county. They depend on the water on the grazing lands, and on the forest wood for their firewood. They are having a desperate time trying to make a living. That is the reason the Government stepped in and bought these lands for them. One of them has already been repaid.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Was there a time when the title to these lands on which the gentleman now desires these people to have the right to graze and get firewood was vested in some community out there, or in individuals?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. In the village, or rather, not in the village but in themselves as members of the village in common under the original system that came from the Spanish Government.

Mr. JENNINGS. Then it was sold for taxes, and did the title go to the Federal Government?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. It was sold for taxes and the title went in some cases to absent speculators, and then they sold it to the Government.

Mr. JENNINGS. Now the gentleman simply wants the Government to lease the land to these people in order that for a period of 3 years they may graze these lands and get firewood off them?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. And get these soldier boys back where they can incorporate themselves or the villages and purchase the land.

Mr. JENNINGS. It is the soldiers who will get the benefit of it?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Yes; the veterans, and their parents, members of the village. The veterans are a little bit more educated than the old folks were and will in time work out a way to keep the land.

Mr. JENNINGS. They will come back there and get the benefit of these lands

by grazing them and getting wood off them?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. They will incorporate these villages, if necessary, and then buy the lands for the villages.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment. If the Farm Security Administration owns this land, by adopting this amendment you will be continuing one of the Farm Security Administration projects that we are all against and are trying to liquidate.

If there is merit in the gentleman's claim and he will come before the Committee on Agriculture we will give him a full hearing, but this is the first time this matter has been brought to the attention of any member of the Committee on Agriculture. It has no place in this legislation, which is an endeavor to rehabilitate veterans upon such of these lands as are susceptible of division into family-size units.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. These boys who are coming back are veterans. The only way they can help themselves is by buying these lands for the community for themselves and their families, and the members of the community who depend on this land for a living as they have for scores of years.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I do not know anything about that. The committee has not had an opportunity to go into it. I think the gentleman should withhold his amendment and come before the Committee on Agriculture and let us go into the merits of his proposition.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I think it is a very grave question whether the Farm Security Administration even has this land. I doubt it very much.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I do not know. We do not know anything about it. We are legislating on a subject with which we are not familiar.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the Government owns this land, or one of the departments covered in the bill, the soldiers can buy that land just the same as any other soldier can buy any other land covered by the bill.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in support of the amendment. To the end that we may clear up this situation, may I ask the gentleman from New Mexico if he knows in whom the title to the land in question is vested at the present time.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The title to the land is vested in the Federal Government. It was bought with the grants

that were made to the New Mexico Rural Rehabilitation Corp. under the law we passed in the thirties, with which I am not too familiar. Then it was given to the Federal Government in trust, and the Federal Government holds the title as trustee for the people. Let me say very frankly that that is interpreted by many people as being title in the Government, and I rather agree with them.

Mr. COOLEY. In the event this land is forced on the market at the present time, who would be the prospective purchasers? Who would ultimately acquire the title?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Only speculators, because nobody around there would buy the land in those large tracts.

Mr. COOLEY. As I understand, the gentleman is trying to keep this land from getting into the hands of speculators until his own people can organize an effort to acquire the title.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I am only asking for 3 years for them to have the opportunity of buying this land.

Mr. COOLEY. There is another thing I want to clear up. There are FSA projects which all of us have objected to. As I understand, this is not operated as a community farm?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. No. I agree with the gentleman on that, and I have no objection to that.

Mr. COOLEY. I just want to get it cleared up for the House. This is not a community farm. It is not one of Rex Guy Tugwell's communistic enterprises.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Oh, by no means. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. This is property adjacent to a village and the people of that village are dependent upon this land for their livelihood.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is correct. Furthermore, if it is forced to be sold, it will have to be sold by the Government at a loss.

Mr. COOLEY. Unless we adopt the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman, we will force it to be sold and some rich man will acquire it and speculate on it.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is too good a lawyer not to know that if the Government holds the land, as the gentleman from New Mexico has said, in trust for these people, the Government cannot sell the land.

Mr. COOLEY. I am not agreeing that it is held in trust. The gentleman from New Mexico states that is what he understands the situation to be.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman from New Mexico so stated. What we are being asked to do here is to pass on something that none of us seem to know anything about and to pass a law dealing with the situation. Does not the gentleman think that his committee ought to pass on it first?

Mr. COOLEY. May I say to the gentleman from Georgia, of course, if the Government is holding title merely as a trustee, then the Government has no right to dispose of the land at all.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I very frankly admitted, that in my opinion, the Government really holds the title and has the right to force sale on it.

Mr. COOLEY. And has made some contracts to convey a part of it, if I understood the gentleman correctly.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. To tell you the truth, I do not know the character of the transaction. All I know is that the efforts made by the Government in whatever arrangement they make had that for its purpose.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COOLEY. Of course, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman from New Mexico very frankly admits he does not know. I am sure the gentleman from North Carolina does not know. I do not know. Is there anybody present who does know the facts about this matter? If none of us know, then why should we undertake to legislate on this matter?

Mr. COOLEY. Whether we know or not, I do not see how it can hurt anything to put in this provision and protect the property for 3 years.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. They are administering it now, and the title is presumably in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FERNANDEZ) there were—ayes 31, noes 51.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 2, line 4, after the word "enterprise", insert "including lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I simply want to observe, Mr. Chairman, that with all the amendments, including all the amelioration in the bill, I believe I can support the bill.

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRIEST, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2501, pursuant to House Resolution 545, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is there a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include newspaper articles.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was granted permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and insert a letter from a constituent.

Mr. ERVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and insert a short magazine article on the United Nations.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article that will appear in the April edition of the magazine Columbia.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a list of organizations supporting civilian control of atomic energy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Hon. Claude Wickard.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he recently made in Columbus, Ohio.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

RADIO BROADCASTING

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this time to address the Congress was secured for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to an editorial, a thing I seldom indulge in. This, however, is a timely editorial containing such educational and thought-provoking matter every Congressman will agree it is worth the presenting.

It has to do with the showdown that has finally come about in radio broadcasting. Variety, a dependable and worthy publication of high standing and fine standards, has in this editorial seen fit to set out one clear fact. That is that broadcasting is itself the employment of a public commodity and by the very nature of things cannot be operated under the same rules that obtain as to other private enterprise. We in this body are sure to be confronted in the days to

come with legislation on this subject and it will be well for us to have the basic truth in mind that is so clearly pointed out in this editorial.

Here it is:

LET'S FACE IT!

The chips are down.

The inevitable showdown is here. Broadcasters now must face the fact that radio cannot operate under the same set of rules as those which govern other business operations. The comprehensive report of the Federal Communications Commission which, in effect, is a critical analysis of the public responsibility of broadcasters, has forced the entire industry to face the issue.

The first fact radio must face is that broadcasting is made possible only by the use of a public commodity. In the past the industry has only paid lip service to the responsibility inherent in its use of this commodity. To accuse a commission set up by the Government of assuming undue powers is to completely overlook this basic difference between radio and other private enterprise. Radio, of course, won't be Government-controlled in the United States of America, but it's equally obvious that it must operate under a different set of ethics than that which governs other private business. When the NAB makes the statement that the FCC reveals "a desire to impose artificial and arbitrary control over what the people of this country shall hear," it is forgetting this fundamental difference that sets radio apart.

Slowly but surely, over the past few years, over-commercialization has won out. Good taste, development of original radio technique and cognizance of public service programming have gone by the boards. Thus the FCC "showdown" report may be a blessing in disguise, coming as it does at a crucial moment, for growth in radio programming has been at a standstill. And if it has done nothing more than to alert the industry to a recognition of this stagnant status, the FCC report will have been of value.

Obviously the industry has brought upon itself the FCC proposals by its abuses, which were permitted to gain momentum simply because of a lack of policing. And it's obvious, too, that in the regulations that the FCC now suggests, there will be no excessive governmental interference. The constitutionality of control that regulates freedom of expression affords a wider interpretation than that construed by the NAB. For in raising the cry against the threat to this fundamental freedom, the NAB is obscuring the issue by resorting to frantic flag-waving. The Constitution requires a broader reading today than it did a century and a half ago in order to encompass this new field of expression—radio.

There's little doubt that, if the public had been sufficiently vigilant and availed itself of its prerogatives, it could have made the broadcasters toe the mark. Or if the industry itself had been sufficiently enlightened to become aware that it was nearing the danger point, it could have taken the steps that would have made the FCC communicate unnecessary. It's apparent now that the industry has not exercised self-government, either of its own volition or by public pressure.

Another factor that would have helped tremendously in making the public cognizant of what it had a right to expect would have been a critical press; one that would have constructively played the part of a guide. Even with regulation, radio needs able criticism by men who respect it as a mature medium and accept it on a full par with other arts.

The Commission's blueprint for the future demands that the broadcaster give consideration to the FCC proposals and incorporate them into the running of his station, in addition to the mere business mechanics of operating the stations at a profit.

The FCC recommendations as such could well stand as a primer for the operation of a good radio station.

ROSE.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have checked with the tally clerk on roll call No. 62. I was present and voted "no." I find I am not recorded. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. GREGORY (at the request of Mr. BATES of Kentucky), for today, on account of official business.

To Mr. AUCHINCLOSS (at the request of Mr. SUNDSTROM), for 5 days, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. HINSHAW (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for March 21 and 22, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5458. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 243. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5458. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 243. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 25, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

(Friday, March 22, 1946)

The Committee on the Census will hold an executive session on H. R. 4781 on Friday morning, March 22, 1946, at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Monday, March 25, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the securities subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock Monday, March 25, 1946.

Business to be considered: Public hearing resumed in study of operations pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Securities and Exchange Commission representatives heard.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

(Monday, April 8, 1946)

The Committee on Flood Control will begin hearings on an omnibus flood-control authorization bill on Monday, April 8, 1946, at 10 a. m. The hearings will continue daily except Saturday up to and including Friday, April 19.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Tuesday, April 9, 1946)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on projects to be reported out in an omnibus river and harbor authorization bill.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Patents, submits a supplemental report showing changes in the existing law made by the bill (H. R. 3756) to require the recording of agreements relating to patents (Rept. No. 982, pt. 2). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HÉBERT: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 5765. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the custody of the city of New Orleans, the silver service and silver bell presented to the United States for the cruiser *New Orleans*, without amendment (Rept. No. 1798). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3959. A bill to provide for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of the remains of an unknown American soldier who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during

the Second World War; with amendment (Rept. No. 1799). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 5149. A bill to govern the effective dates of ratings and awards under the Veterans' Administration revised Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1800). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1163. An act to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of California; with amendment (Rept. No. 1801). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURCH: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 5059. A bill to provide temporary additional compensation for postmasters and employees of the postal service; with amendment (Rept. No. 1802). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois:

H. R. 5839. A bill to permit the continuation of certain premium payments with respect to copper, lead, and zinc; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROCKWELL:

H. R. 5840. A bill to authorize an exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 5841. A bill to empower Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to school districts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 5842. A bill fixing the date of the termination of World War II for special purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 5843. A bill to prevent starvation abroad and increase domestic garden food production through establishment of daylight saving time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 5844. A bill to amend sections 2801 (e) (4), 3043 (a), and 3045 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 5845. A bill to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. R. 5846. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and install works and measures for the prevention of damage to agricultural lands and property and other values from the uncontrolled flow

of water in tributaries of navigable streams that traverse groups of farms; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THOM:

H. Res. 568. House Resolution to create a special committee to investigate the advisability of new legislation with regard to campaign expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 5847. A bill for the relief of Watson Airfotos, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5848. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Millicent Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5849. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Grace A. Phillips; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MATHEWS:

H. R. 5850. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Desmond; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5851. A bill for the relief of Second Lt. Francis W. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RYTER:

H. R. 5852. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw Stalicia; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 5853. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Theresa Price; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5854. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jessie Louise Raines; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1721. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution adopted by the Federation of Italian-American Societies in Buffalo, N. Y., expressing its desire to the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, to have Mr. Earl Brennan appointed to the post of Ambassador to the Government of Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1722. By Mr. O'TOOLE: Petition signed by 60 residents of the Thirteenth Congressional District of New York, opposing any legislation or restrictions which may be proposed that will bring about partial or national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1723. By Mr. PLOESER: Resolution of the Central Council, American War Dads, to place a strict embargo on the exportation of lumber and other building materials which are needed for home construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1724. Also, resolution of the Missouri State Association of Master Plumbers, opposing the area pricing orders G-31 and G1-4 applicable to Kansas City and St. Louis, as being detrimental and discriminatory to the plumbing industry of that area; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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close of the first quarter of the next fiscal year, the title of any appropriation not being administered in accordance with the letter and spirit of such law, the reasons therefor, and the name and position of the official immediately responsible."

PHILIPPINE TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5856, to provide for trade relations between the U. S. and the Philippines (H. Rept. 1821)(p. 2689).

HOUSING APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 355-1, as reported H. J. Res. 328, making appropriations for emergency housing, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 1816)(pp. 2677-82, 2689).

CANNERY STRIKE. Rep. Anderson, Calif., discussed the Calif. cannery strike and recommended seizure of the canneries (pp. 2683-7).

RURAL-REHABILITATION PROJECTS. Passed S. 704, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Hays, Ark., to substitute the language of H. R. 2501, which was passed by the House recently. (pp. 2687-8).

WHEAT SHORTAGE. Rep. McCormack, Mass., recommended a "wheatless day in restaurants to help starving peoples" (pp. 2671-2).

ELECTRIFICATION. Received from EPC a report summarizing data on production of electric energy, the installed capacity of electric generating plants, and the consumption of fuel for production of electric energy of U. S. electric utilities To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 2689.)

MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5535, to amend the Clayton Antitrust Act (H. Rept. 1820)(p. 2689).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. O'Brien, Ill., was elected to the Ways and Means Committee and resigned from the Appropriations Committee (p. 2676).

SENATE

LABOR STANDARDS. Continued debate on S. 1349, the minimum-wage bill (pp. 2649-70). Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted excerpts from the President's messages to Congress urging increases in the minimum-wage levels (pp. 2668-9).

FARM SCHOOL. Sen. Guffey, Pa., inserted the President's letter and a newspaper article congratulating the National Farm School (Doylestown, Pa.) on its fiftieth anniversary (p. 2647).

FARM MACHINERY; FARM LABOR. Sen. Wiley, Wis., called for action to alleviate the critical farm machinery and labor shortages and inserted a letter to the Secretary requesting his recommendations in the situation (pp. 2646-7).

PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Johnston, S. C., inserted a Balentine Packing Co. letter explaining that the company was discontinuing beef operations because of present price ceilings, and a National Independent Meat Packers Assn. statement and resolution calling for the elimination of price control on meat (pp. 2647-8).

RFC REPORT. Received an RFC report for activities of Nov., 1945 (p. 2645).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. EXPORTS. S. 1980, by Sen. Thomas, Utah, to continue in effect section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, which permits the President to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, machinery, tools, or material or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 2646.)
16. NATIONAL RESOURCES. S. Res. 245, by Sen. Kilgore, W. Va., to provide an additional \$57,000 for continuing a study of the possibilities of better mobilizing the national resources of the U. S., pursuant to S. Res. 146. To Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses Committee. (p. 2646)
17. WILDLIFE. H. R. 5885, by Rep. Stevenson, Wis.; to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game. To Rivers and Harbors Committee. (p. 2689.)
18. PUBLIC DEBT; TAXATION. H. R. 5886, by Rep. Knutson, Minn., to reduce the debt limit of the U. S. and to provide individual income-tax relief conditioned upon reduction of Federal expenditures. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2689.) Remarks of author (pp. 2682-3).
19. FARM TENANCY; PUBLIC LANDS. H. R. 5891, by Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., to authorize and direct the Secretary to sell lands acquired under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2689.)
20. GRAIN EXPORTS. H. R. 5893, by Rep. Fuller, N. Y., to prohibit exportation of American grain to nations which are manufacturing alcoholic beverages from agricultural products while their people are starving. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2689.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Barkley, Ky., inserted the Secretary's address before the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association on the relationship between the REA program and other agricultural programs (pp. A1733-4).
22. FEED; FERTILIZER. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., including a Barron County (Wis.) News-Shield article criticizing the diversion of protein meals for feed to fertilizer for tobacco growers (p. A1736).
23. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Monroney, Okla., inserted Chat Paterson's (American Veterans' Committee) testimony before the H. Banking and Currency Committee favoring the extension of price control (pp. A1736-7).
Rep. Larcade, La., inserted a constituent's telegram proposing that "the price committee of lumber producers be allowed to name a fair price and have OPA apply this price" (p. A1737).
Rep. Brown, Ga., inserted an AMVETS' statement favoring the continuation of OPA (p. A1757).
Rep. Knutson, Minn., inserted a St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch article criticizing the OPA for "propagandizing the country in an effort to maintain itself in power" (p. A1768).
24. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted BAE tables showing a comparison of milk and nonmilk cattle on farms, Jan., 1939 and Jan., 1946 (pp. A1741-2).
25. LUMBER EXPORTS. Rep. Thom, Ohio, inserted a report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion on lumber exports (pp. A1742-3).

was on firm ground in suggesting that the President seize these canning and processing plants and operate them under his war powers, I wired the Attorney General of the United States last week and asked him if the President had that power. He replied that he was unable because of his position and under the circumstances to make a direct reply to my inquiry, but he referred to the War Labor Disputes Act and said that under that act the President had seized the meat-packing plants. That is all the answer I need.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Just for the record, the food value involved in these canned goods is between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000, is it not?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I am sure the gentleman knows these figures. If he says that is right, I accept his figures.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think that is right, yes.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that the CIO packing-house workers would refuse to pack fruit that was brought in by the farmers themselves?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I have seen no statement as to what the CIO cannery workers would do. The only statement I have seen is the statement of that nature made by the A. F. of L. cannery workers union in California, to the effect that they would pack and process the fruits and vegetables that were hauled in by bona fide farmers themselves.

Mr. MILLER of California. The CIO will do that, too.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Does the gentleman know that?

Mr. MILLER of California. Yes.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I am glad to have that added to the record.

Mr. MILLER of California. May I say that I agree with the gentleman that the only solution for this, as I see it, is the seizure of these plants by the President, but I wanted to keep the record straight on that one point.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The main point is that the public interest is paramount. We should not let a jurisdictional dispute between a couple of labor organizations result in the failure to process 55,000,000 cases of fruits and vegetables in the State of California or any other State this year. Food is too badly needed not only in this country but throughout the entire world. How can we uphold a policy where the President and the Department of Agriculture and other Government agencies ask us to grow everything we can in order to feed a starving world and then on the other hand refuse to take the action that is absolutely necessary to insure that these canneries and processing plants will be run?

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think the attention of the Congress and the country

should be called to the fact that these fruits and vegetables will not wait to be canned. They are not the kind that can be stored in cold storage in order to protect them. They have to be cut in the field and taken directly to the cannery as quickly as possible in order that their full values may be retained.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I do not know how long the gentleman has been off the farm, but he states the case very well.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is doing an excellent thing in bringing this to the attention of the country, particularly the fact that the essential factor involved is the interest to the people. I think he could speak for all the delegation on that point, because on the 20th of March the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] and I also wired the President, pointing out that he would have public opinion behind him if he did anything to settle the California strike.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is definitely true. If he fails to assume this responsibility which we now feel is his, then he certainly will have public opinion definitely against him.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. The canning business in California is much more important than it is in some other sections of the country, because the crops there mature so early.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. People in my State depend a lot on California canned articles, and they will not get them if this thing keeps on.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I might answer the gentleman by reading this wire which I received yesterday:

NLRB next week sending out field staff of investigators to begin prosecution of independents who executed agreements with AFL. This may have effect of independents canceling agreements, and thus precipitating blockade of their plants also. C. P. & G. plants attempting to operate on spinach, and thus far two canneries operating, receiving produce delivered by growers exclusively. AFL permitting bona fide grower deliveries, but announces any grower operating trucks with hired help will be blocked from canneries. Several fields of spinach past due for harvest because growers unable to make emergency arrangements in time for deliveries. Received word yesterday of 150 acres Salinas area now unfit for canning. Weather will bring off large quantities early next week.

If the canneries are not operated, this spinach and asparagus, and all other crops coming along will be lost and will not be canned. As was pointed out by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] our cold-storage facilities out there will only hold a very small amount.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I again wish to emphasize the need for immediate action by the executive branch of the Government. If the Labor Department and the NLRB cannot settle the problem, then the President must. If he is

not thoroughly familiar with the details as they have been called to his attention by Members of Congress and interested farm organizations, then I again suggest that he meet and discuss the entire problem with members of the California delegation in Congress.

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a very strong statement by Commander Stelle of the American Legion with reference to the Patman housing bill.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include certain statements and excerpts.

Mr. SOMERS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech delivered by Hon. DEWEY SHORT.

Mr. ROWAN and Mr. RIVERS asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in six different instances and include newspaper editorials and news articles.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include two editorials.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

[Mr. VOORHIS of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, and I shall offer an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute therefor the bill H. R. 2501 as passed by the House on last Thursday.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition to veterans of the present war and present project occupants, is hereby authorized and directed to main-

tain, administer, and utilize, for such period as he may deem necessary until disposal thereof as hereinafter provided, not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war, such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or property comprising or incident to such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this act.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold, from time to time, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units, at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944, Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress and to present occupants of such lands, who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 7, secs. 1000-1006), as amended.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, including, without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAYS: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition to veterans of the present war and present project occupants who have existing contracts to purchase, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands hereinafter described as expeditiously as possible, not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war, such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to these resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises, including lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects, heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this act.

"Sec. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold, from time to time, units not to exceed 640 acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning-capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public, No. 457, 78th Cong.), and to present occupants of such lands who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in

title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

"Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

"Sec. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill (H. R. 2501) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CLEMENTS (at the request of Mr. CHURCH), for today and the remainder of the week, on account of official business.

To Mr. GREGORY (at the request of Mr. BATES of Kentucky), for today, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2008. An act for the relief of the village of Cold Spring, Minn.;

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell; Kirby Murrell, a minor; and the estate of Mamie W. Murrell, deceased;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell; and

H. R. 5201. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1821. A bill to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2008. An act for the relief of the village of Cold Spring, Minn.;

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell; Kirby Murrell, a minor; and the estate of Mamie W. Murrell, deceased;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell; and

H. R. 5201. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry inde-

pendent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 27, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

SECURITIES SUBCOMMITTEE OF INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

(Wednesday, March 27, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Securities Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, March 27, 1946.

Business to be considered: Continuation of public hearing in study of operations pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Securities and Exchange Commission representatives to be heard.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

(Monday, April 8, 1946)

The Committee on Flood Control will begin hearings on an omnibus flood-control authorization bill on Monday, April 8, 1946, at 10 a. m. The hearings will continue daily except Saturday up to and including Friday, April 19.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., to begin the preparation of an omnibus river and harbor bill. Following is the schedule for hearings:

(Tuesday, April 9)

1. Portland Harbor, Maine.
2. Fall River Harbor, Mass.
3. Wickford Harbor, R. I.
4. New Haven Harbor, Conn.
5. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
6. Stamford Harbor, Conn.
7. Barnegat Inlet, N. J.
8. Absecon Inlet, N. J.
9. Delaware River, Biles Creek, Pa.

(Wednesday, April 10)

10. Sacramento River, Calif., deep-water ship channel.

(Thursday, April 11)

11. Schuylkill River, Pa.
12. Middle and Dark Head Creeks, Md.
13. Mattaponi River, Va.
14. Newport News Creek, Va.
15. Norfolk Harbor, Va.
16. Savannah Harbor, Ga.
17. St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.
18. Hollywood Harbor (Port Everglades), Fla.
19. Withlacoochee River, Fla.

(Friday, April 12)

20. Sabine River, Adams Bayou, Tex.
21. Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.
22. Trinity River below Liberty, Tex.
23. Aransas Pass, Intracoastal Waterway, Tex.
24. Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.
- (Monday and Tuesday, April 22 and 23)
25. Tombigbee-Tennessee Rivers.
- (Wednesday and Thursday, April 24 and 25)
26. Franklin Canal, La.
27. Mermentau River, La.

Sept. 4



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 5, 1946
For actions of April 4, 1946

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Federal pay bill with amendments providing across-the-board increase of \$400 and \$10,000 ceiling. House committee reported revised Coole farm-credit bill. Rep. Voorhis spoke in favor of "grain for food, not liquor". Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to prevent use of grain for non-essential purposes. Senate agreed, 46-38, to Russell amendment to add his farm-labor-parity amendment to proposed Ellender-Ball compromise amendment to minimum-wage bill. Senate conferees appointed on bill to slow down liquidation of rural-rehabilitation projects.

HOUSE

1. **FEDERAL PAY BILL.** Passed, 337-27, with amendments this bill, S. 1415, with the language of H. R. 5939 substituted therefor (pp. 3184-210).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Lyle, Tex., to provide an across-the-board increase of \$400; by a 199-164 vote (pp. 3192-203, 3207-8).
- By Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide that no increase shall raise a salary above \$10,000 (p. 3205).
- By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to provide that "with the exception of the Veterans' Administration, no greater amount shall be appropriated to any executive department or agency for salaries for the fiscal year 1947 than the amount made available for such purpose for the fiscal year 1946"; by a 169-97 vote (p. 3207).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Rep. Randolph, W. Va., to make the bill retroactive until Jan. 1, 1946; by an 81-183 vote (pp. 3205-7).
- By Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide for increases of 45% on the first \$1,200 and 18% on that part of salaries between \$1,200 and \$4,600 (pp. 3191-2, 3204). Also rejected his motion to recommit the bill with instructions that this amendment be inserted; by a 118-141 vote (pp. 3208-9).

In addition to the pay increase, the bill includes the following provisions: Clarifies certain provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 which have been interpreted by GAO to deny the payment of the night-pay differential if the night work is performed on a holiday or after completion of 40 hours of work during the week; provides an extra day's pay for a full day's work on a holiday, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ day's extra pay as now provided; adjusts the rates of grades 9 and

- 10 of the crafts, protective, and custodial service so as to restore differentials between the top grades in that service which prevailed before 1942; authorizes issuance of regulations to permit an employee who works overtime irregularly or occasionally in excess of 40 hours a week (instead of 48 hours as at present) to request and receive compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay.
2. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke in favor of "grain for food, not liquor" (pp. 3211-2).
 3. COOLEY FARM-CREDIT BILL. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5991, the revised version of this proposal (H. Rept. 1875) (p. 3219).
 4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Church, Ill., charged that there has been "red tape, bureaucracy, and waste in surplus property disposal" (pp. 3215-7).
 5. STOCKPILING BILL. The Military Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 752, to provide for acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense (H. Rept. 1869) (pp. 3218-9).
 6. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Slaughter, Mo., stated that OPA requirements are contributing to the meat shortage (p. 3180).
 7. FARM LABOR. Rep. Andersen, Minn., spoke in favor of deferment of farm labor from selective service (p. 3181).
 8. OWMR REPORT. The 6th quarterly report of this office was received (H. Doc. 524) (p. 3218).
 9. SECOND APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL, H.R. 5604. In reporting this bill (see Digest 59) the Senate Appropriations Committee reduced the rescission for emergency supplies for territories and possessions from \$5,000,000 to \$3,800,000 on the basis that if \$5,000,000 is rescinded the Department "will be hindered in its liquidating program". For a list of the proposed rescissions of indirect interest to the Department, see Digest 34.
 10. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, H.R. 5990. This bill (see Digest 59) includes the following provisions: Waives the dual-compensation law in the employment of D. C. teachers by the U.S. Government from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1946, and appropriates funds for enforcement of the acts regarding manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded food products, dairy-farm inspections, distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk under the school-lunch program, and the D. C. food conservation program, which includes canning of home-garden products.

SENATE

11. LABOR STANDARDS. Continued debate on S. 1349, the minimum-wage bill (pp. 3152-79). Agreed, 46-38, to an amendment offered by Sen. Russell, Ga., to tie the farm-labor-parity-formula provision to the proposed Ellender-Ball compromise (pp. 3167-76).
12. RURAL-REHABILITATION PROJECTS. Sens. Thomas, Okla., Bilbo, Hoey, Aiken, and Bushfield were appointed conferees on S. 704, to authorize the Secretary to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects (p. 3133). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

My proposal calls for the War Damage Corporation to refund to each property owner who was insured under the program, the excess of premiums, interest, and other profits and income received by it with respect to policies issued by such Corporation, above the losses and expenses incurred by it with respect to such policies of insurance.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2026) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to provide for the return of premiums on war-damage insurance, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942, AS AMENDED, AND THE STABILIZATION ACT OF 1942, AS AMENDED

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill, for appropriate reference, to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of 1942. The amendment would strike out "June 30, 1946" and insert "June 30, 1947" in the so-called Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act.

The original legislation was considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. I assume that this bill will also be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. I should like to announce that a week from Monday we shall begin hearings on the OPA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2028) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. What does the amendment propose to do?

Mr. WAGNER. I am introducing a bill.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, the purpose of the bill is to extend the act for a year.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. ELLENDER (for himself and Mr. BALL) to the bill (S. 1349) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CORDON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1349) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898—AMENDMENTS

Mr. OVERTON submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4160) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADMINISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition to veterans of the present war and present project occupants who have existing contracts to purchase, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands hereinafter described as expeditiously as possible, not to exceed 3 years from the date of termination of the present war, such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises, including lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects, heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of other land or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall sell or cause to be sold, from time to time, units not to exceed 640 acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning-capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Cong.), and to present occupants of such lands who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

SEC. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, ask a conference with the House on the

disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BILBO, Mr. HOEY, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. BUSHFIELD conferees on the part of the Senate.

SETH S. BARKER, TYPICAL IOWAN—ARTICLE BY RAY JOSEPHS

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, Iowa is a great agricultural State, properly referred to as the Queen of the Midland States. It is the empire of abundance; the State of the tall corn. It is the promised land with the promise fulfilled. Nicknamed the "Hawkeye State," it could be appropriately called the "reliable State." It is a State having so many firsts that it is difficult to say which comes first. It is a State where candor, honesty, and brotherly love are a part and parcel of everyday life.

We are busy producing foods, yet our people do not overlook the finer things of life, nor their obligations to the world at large.

Mr. Ray Josephs, writer for the Washington Sunday Star, under date of March 31, 1946, selected Seth Barker, of Ottumwa, a typical Iowan, as one who believes in doing things to help people enjoy life. I ask, Mr. President, that the article by Mr. Josephs be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THIS CORNFIELD INDUSTRIALIST INVENTS GADGETS TO HELP PEOPLE ENJOY LIFE—THEY PAY OFF, TOO

Unless you live out on a farm somewhere around Ottumwa, a pleasant little tall-corn town in southern Iowa, chances are you've never heard of Seth S. Barker.

But down in Melbourne not long ago when the Australian Government wanted to inaugurate a vast program of agricultural diversification, the first thing they did was to send a man 15,000 miles to Barker's. Authorities in Uruguay followed suit. So have officials in many States and Washington.

For Seth Barker has built a world-wide reputation, a \$500,000 small-town business, and won the affection of his home town simply from figuring how to "tinker up" farmer-boy ideas that will help other people.

BUILDS ARTIFICIAL LAKES

Take Dream Lake, for instance. A few years ago it was just a big rolling tract of wild acreage on Chicago-bound Highway 63. Seth liked the looks of the place, bought it for a couple of thousand dollars. Then he hired some big yellow bulldozers to scoop, shovel, and tinker him a lake according to a plan he'd sketched out on an old manila envelope. Now his new home is under construction on the lake shore.

He's built three other artificial lakes the same way. None of them have any strictly practical purpose. But lots of folks in that part of Iowa swim in them, fish in them (for pike Seth helped stock), shoot game around them, and just enjoy looking at them.

Seth simply likes lakes and thought they'd be fun for himself and his neighbors. Such, if anyone were to define it, has been Seth's whole philosophy in life since he was a boy growing up on the rolling farmlands of his native Iowa. That it has paid financial dividends is pleasant, but hardly Seth's first con-

sideration. The pleasure it's given others has been the important thing.

IDEA GREW FROM TINKERING

Seth had tried undertaking, drugstore clerking, furniture selling, and half a dozen other jobs, none too successfully, when 20 years ago, at 37, he got his first big profitable idea while tinkering with a portable welding set in his home-made machine shop.

He'd watched farmers haul big, heavy wooden crates of chickens into town, unload, and then cart the bulky things back with general-store purchases piled on top. It was hard work and left little time for fun.

Why not collapsible coops of welded wire, he thought. Knock 'em down, and carry them back flat, leaving plenty of space for other things. To patent it, make it and sell it, however, wasn't easy. Seth had little cash. No collateral a bank would accept. No manufacturing experience. But he had the same reputation for doing things for people he has now. He went to see the chamber of commerce in Ottumwa and told them about his idea. They decided to stake him.

Today Barker's coops are sold all over the world. So are his agricultural machines; incubator tanks; heaters; dairy, ice cream and creamery equipment—devices he's invented and manufactured to produce more food at less cost and give people more time for enjoyment. It's not a big business as American businesses go, but Seth wants it that way.

He says: "If I tell the boys to knock off for the afternoon, I don't have to worry what the stockholders might say."

For one of his most important devices—a belt-line system of processing poultry—Seth credits some farm boys who share his passion for tinkering. Remembering how the hated chicken-preparing job had taken half his playtime in chore days, he hired a group of mechanically-minded young assistants "just to fool around and see what they could work out."

The result was a conveyor. The chicken comes in one end, is killed, bled, plucked clean (they dip it in hot paraffin, then break the hardened wax and feathers off) and everything is automatic.

It was this invention which interested Australia, Uruguay, several other governments and which helped Seth build up his industry in a cornfield to one of the most flourishing small businesses in the United States. They'd heard how, thanks to the processor and other Barker equipment, the price of chicken had gone down and down. And how in many areas of the United States large-scale poultry raising had been developed by thousands of small farmers. Without charge Seth sent trained men abroad to help them get started—and as a result got more orders than he could handle.

RANG BELLS FOR FUNDS

A hundred men in Ottumwa, another foundry in Centerville, and a third one in Bloomfield, Davis County seat, manufacturing a catalog full of items, hardly seem to fill more than a part of Seth's time. He took over the presidency of Ottumwa's Community Chest and then, typically, volunteered for extra duty—acting as a doorbell-ringing solicitor.

Whenever the extension service specialists over at Iowa State College at Ames want to try something new and unprecedented, they call on Seth. Recently they were experimenting with peagins, ordinarily grown only in warm climates. They were pooh-poohed when it was suggested that Iowa, where temperatures range from 20 below zero to 100 or more above, might grow them.

"More good ideas die because people are afraid to be laughed at for trying them than for lack of merit," Seth remarked. He provided a site offering every condition the experimenters wanted, rang up friends who had

the needed supplies and put the effort in business. It may work or it may not; Seth won't make money either way. But if it does, no one in Iowa will be prouder or less willing to take a share of the credit.

Unostentatious, shoes unshined, a tremendous reader. Seth hates making speeches or any sign of show. But his warmth and kindness show themselves in a hundred ways. Sometimes it's big things and often little things like the pole for the kids on North Elm Street. A couple of them had looked everywhere for a 13-foot wooden post so they could form basketball teams. War shortages had made them as scarce as hen's teeth. So they dropped around to see Seth and asked him to keep them in mind if one came in.

Two days later a truck drove up, a crew of Seth's men on board. They had a pole, not wood, but metal welded in Seth's plant. The crew not only set it up but measured the court and stayed around to give the youngsters a little coaching. Seth asked only one favor in return—that nobody be told he had anything to do with it.

Often, seeing his little good turns give people pleasure leads them to bigger ones. The Y needed guards for lights on the volley-ball courts. They couldn't be bought. Seth had them made at one of his plants, gave them to the Y with the usual pledge of anonymity. Then they invited him to see them in operation. Seth didn't stop there. He asked to look over the rest of the place.

At the end of a long evening a group of films of various Y camps was shown. "Where's the Attumwa camp?" Seth asked. They admitted they didn't have one.

GAVE "Y" IDEAL CAMP SPOT

Not long afterwards Barker drove around to the "Y." "Like to take you for a little automobile ride," he told the secretary and some of the boys. Six miles below Ottumwa they got out of the car, clambered up a steep deposit of jagged rock, where Seth pointed out a magnificent vista of the Des Moines River Valley.

This, Seth related, was once Chief Wapello's territory. Such a site would be an ideal camp spot, and it was the "Y's" for the taking, with only one string attached: Would they mind if Seth built a lake there? By putting a dam just a little over to the east he'd be able to make one with 32 acres of wonderful water. Meanwhile, he'd lend them a land strip to enable them to get down to the river while the camp was being developed.

In Ottumwa recently there was hardly a man, woman, or child I spoke to who didn't have some such story to tell, and each story was unknown to most of the others.

I learned, too, how, although he's never had scientific training, Seth's patents fill cabinets. Unlike some self-taught inventors, however, Seth believes education helps. He's quietly given more scholarships to lads who've shown talent than many a fancy professional endowment.

Because he feels many of his inventions are the result of joint efforts, employees share in the profits. Seth has helped a number of them to start businesses of their own, some in direct competition, some subcontracting. Doesn't hurt if they go after his customers, he feels; it may make his own efforts better.

HELPED PRODUCE MORE POULTRY

Despite limelight ducking, which is almost an obsession, Seth's interest in doing practical things for people has got him calls from places which have never heard of Ottumwa. When the War Production Board wanted a man who could help the country produce more poultry, they called Seth. They knew that among other things he'd invented a special feeding battery that has enabled hundreds of thousands of suburbanites to raise their own chickens right in the cellar; one of the reasons poultry was never rationed during the war.

And although all kinds of famed names were suggested when Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper wanted to create an Iowa Development Commission which would bring his State's post-war industrial and agricultural plans down to earth, Seth was given the all-work-and-no-pay assignment.

"Nobody will let him down," the Governor said, "because he's never let them down. Seth gets too much out of life for that."

DECORATION BY ECUADOR OF REV. DR. JOSEPH F. THORNING

[Mr. TYDINGS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD articles from the Washington Star of March 29, 1946, and the New York Times of February 25 and 28, 1946, dealing with the decoration by Ecuador of the Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, which appear in the Appendix.]

WRECK OF THE YUKON—REPORT BY DECK CREW

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a report by the deck crew on the wreck of the steamship Yukon on February 4, 1946, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—EDITORIAL FROM ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

[Mr. FULBRIGHT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Archaic Government," published in the Arkansas Democrat of March 16, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PROPOSED ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—ARTICLES FROM THE CHICAGO SUN

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "World's No. 1 Power Plant Would Be Extra Benefit in Waterway Development," from the Chicago Sun of March 26, 1946, and an article entitled "Army Relies on Waterway to Strengthen Defense of Nation in Wartime," from the Chicago Sun of March 28, 1946, which appear in the Appendix.]

RESOLUTIONS OF TWENTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION AND OF THE ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF THE FEDERATION

[Mr. BANKHEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted at the Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago on January 20, 1946, and also the resolutions adopted at the eleventh annual meeting of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation on December 17, 1945, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CONSERVATISM IN THE SOUTH—ARTICLE BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

[Mr. BANKHEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by John Temple Graves, published in his column, This Afternoon, in the Birmingham Post of April 1, which appears in the Appendix.]

PETITION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RHODE ISLAND BRANCH OF THE CIO

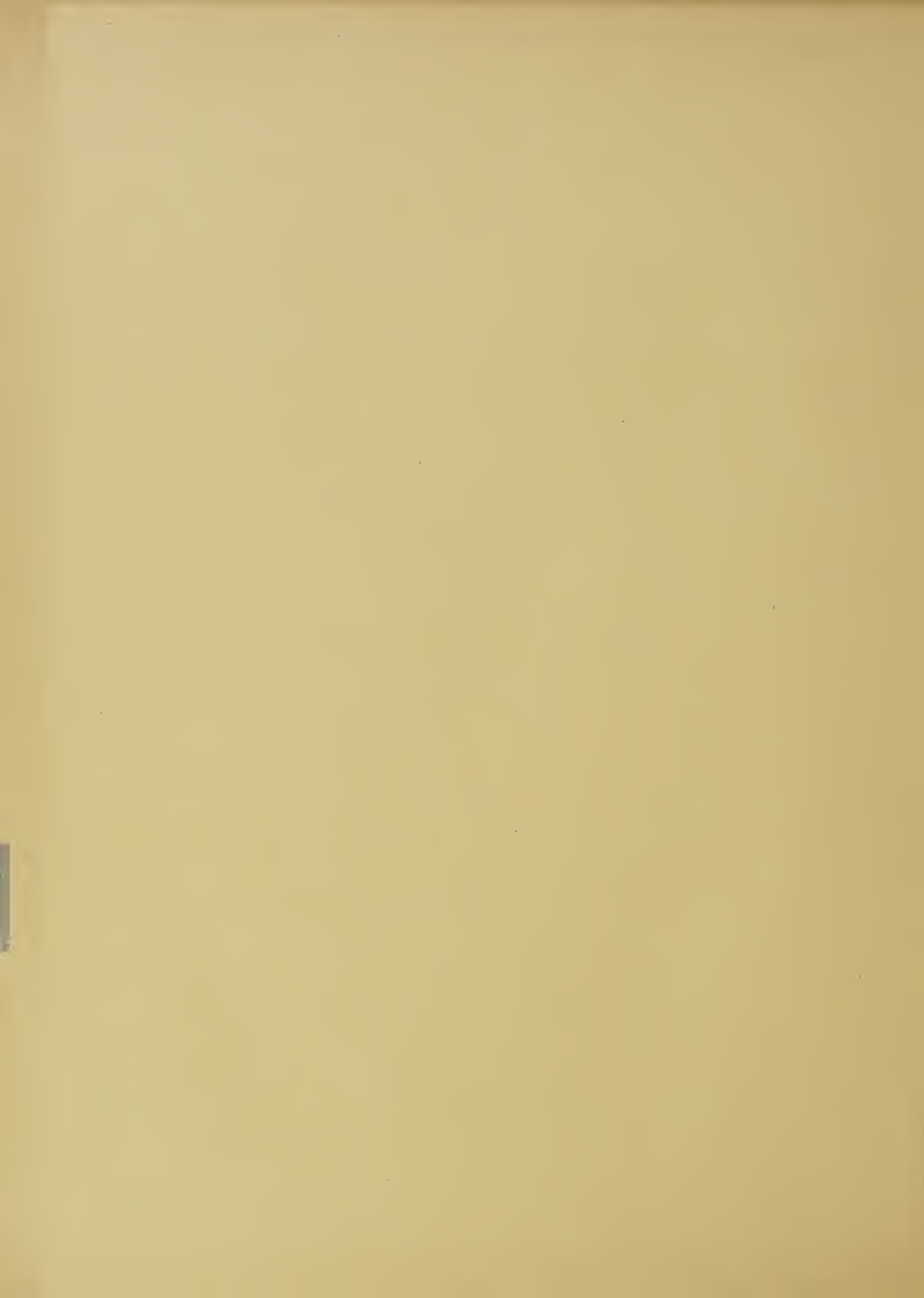
[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a petition by the executive committee of the Rhode Island branch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which appears in the Appendix.]

VETERANS' PREFERENCE IN SALES OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the suggestion for a moment?

May 27



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees appointed on bill to slow liquidation of rural-rehabilitation projects. President approved second appropriation rescissions bill. Senate recessed until Wed., May 29.

SENATE

1. RECESSED until Wed., May 29 (p. 5984) as a mark of respect to the late Sen. Glass, Va.

HOUSE

2. RURAL REHABILITATION. Reps. Flannagan, Cooley, Pace, Hope, and Kinzer were appointed conferees on S. 704, to authorize the Secretary to continue the administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects (pp. 5894-5, May 27). Senate conferees were appointed April 4.
3. RESEARCH. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$597,000 for the Office of Scientific Research and Development (H. Doc. 619) (p. 5990). To Appropriations Committee.
4. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the War Department a report on the preliminary examination and survey of the Potomac River and tributaries as authorized by the Flood Control Acts (H. Doc. 622) (p. 5990). To Flood Control Committee.

BILL INTRODUCED

5. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 6597, by Rep. Whittington, Miss., authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 5990.)
6. MARKETING; PEANUTS. H.J. Res. 359 (see Digest 99) prohibits the proclaiming of marketing quotas on peanuts for the calendar year 1947 or the establishment of National, State, or farm acreage allotments for peanuts for the 1947 crop.
7. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. H.R. 6545 (see Digest 98) clarifies that section of Public Law 88, 79th Cong., relating to the payment of subsidies to livestock slaughterers.
8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. A summary of H. R. 6533, to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government Service, as it differs from H. R. 4586, the previous administrative expense bill, is attached to this Digest. For a summary of the provisions of H. R. 4586, see Digest 196, 1st session.

COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 29: S. Banking and Currency, OPA extension (ex.); S. Appropriations, Interior and State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary appropriation bills (ex.); S. Education and Labor, health bill; H. Appropriations, third deficiency (ex.); H. Agriculture, West Coast nut growers; H. Interstate, National Science Foundation; H. Public Lands, National Mississippi River Parkway.

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whether or not beer should be manufactured, but I do say that when an entire industry is to be liquidated because there is no wheat I certainly am shocked to read that there is wheat enough to make beer.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SAVAGE. I was in the State of Washington a few weeks ago and learned that out of the port of Portland, in the gentleman's State, and Vancouver, in my State, we had shipped up to that time more than 1,500,000 tons of grain to Franco, one of the Fascist leaders. No doubt part of that grain went into the mouths of some of the Nazis that were stationed in Spain at the very time that UNRRA could not get their fingers on that grain. I certainly think it is a mistake when we give scarce grain to one of the former Fascist rattlesnakes.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. May I point out to the gentleman that hunger does not recognize politics. The Fascists and Nazis get just as hungry as Communists. I agree with the statement made by Mr. Hoover when he said to a group of us some weeks ago that as far as he was concerned politics did not enter into the question of human suffering.

Mr. SAVAGE. I understand, however, that that grain goes to Franco and his army gets it, and the people in Spain who are opposed to Franco remain hungry.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I understand UNRRA grains have been misused when shipped to some of the other countries, too. I imagine there are a great many things around the world we might object to; nevertheless, people are starving. If we can ship some grain to starving people, we will have accomplished our mission.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not true that the crux of this situation is that it is due to the fact that the Government really has commandeered the grain crop in the Northwest, which ordinarily would go to the feeding of these flocks, and has exported it?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not also true that the situation could be relieved if the Government agencies would allocate a sufficient amount of the grain they now have in storage awaiting shipment to relieve this acute situation? The amount which is taken for that purpose temporarily could be replaced when the new crop comes in.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is exactly right. I thank the gentleman for the observation.

Mr. ANGELL. May I say further that it is true that the Government through the Department of Agriculture and the other agencies has refused to take any action to prevent the destruction of millions of laying hens which are producing food which we need not only here in America but in the Old World as well, where we are seeking to give relief?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is very definitely the case.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. I think it could well be pointed out by the gentleman that just last week the Department of Agriculture, working under the War Powers Act, commandeered one-half of all the grain the farmers take into the elevators for storage, and has issued an order that it must be sold. The same order directed that one-half of the wheat the elevator buys must be set aside for the use and benefit of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. RIZLEY. It seems to me, coming from Oklahoma, a great wheat-producing State—and I may say to the gentleman that we have a lot of wheat going into the terminal elevator at Enid, Okla., right now—that notwithstanding the fact that we need to feed these people over in Europe, the Government could, if it wanted to, from wheat that is on hand certainly release enough so that the flocks in the gentleman's State of Oregon could be taken care of.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman for that observation. I will give the figures on that point right now.

The very sad thing about this emergency in the State of Oregon and in some of the other States of the country is that the condition now existing will prevail only a matter of a few weeks. We are to liquidate, mind you, an entire industry. When I say "liquidate" I mean put it out of business. We will not have any laying hens in the State of Oregon 2 weeks from now. The shortage of grain will last only a short time because the new crops will be coming in from other sources. Certainly it will not last longer than the 1st of July.

The tragedy of this thing is that it does not have to happen, for this reason: Let me read you part of a letter written by Senator GUY CORDON, on behalf of the Oregon delegation, to the President of the United States following the conference we had with him:

The Oregon congressional delegation in its conference with you yesterday presented the critical situation facing the poultry industry in the State of Oregon due to lack of feed grain resulting from heavy Government purchases.

It was made clearly apparent that liquidation of the poultry industry and the bankruptcy of thousands of people will result unless there is an immediate diversion of Government-owned wheat or other grains to permit the orderly reduction of the poultry population, which is already reduced far below the maximum limits set by the Department of Agriculture.

In the ensuing discussion the delegation advanced the suggestion that diversion of essential food be made from Government stock to be replaced from grain now being harvested in Texas, or to be presently harvested in the West and Northwest. You expressed belief in the soundness of this suggestion and, at your request, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson conferred with State Director of Agriculture Peterson and Congressman ELLSWORTH yesterday afternoon. The net result of that conference was that the Secretary requested departmental heads to send men out in the field in an effort to purchase wheat—no action was taken to divert Government-owned grain now in elevators in the area.

I may say parenthetically at this point that this is not a matter which can be taken care of by shipments which may take several weeks to reach their destination. The matter I am talking about is critical as of this minute, and will be for the next 48 hours or for a week. After that it will be too late.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. This situation is not only critical in your section but also in the northeastern part of the country.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. It is critical in about 15 States.

Mr. JENKINS. For instance, last Saturday I went down to a big market here in Washington and I noticed that there were plenty of chickens on the stands, but there was no other meat. Here is another thing that is going to come out of this proposition. I have a telegram from a big hatchery in California saying that they are going to lose 100,000 chicks immediately because the people in your territory who have ordered the chicks say they do not want them and have canceled the order, and that the chicks will die.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. We are killing them by the hundreds of thousands. I thank the gentleman from Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican Food Study Committee, for his observation.

Now, to continue with the information sent to the President on last Saturday:

This letter is to urge that you direct the Secretary of Agriculture to forthwith make the necessary diversion from presently held Government stock. Such diversion can unquestionably be made with little or no prejudice to export shipments during the current fiscal year.

In other words, we are not suggesting that any grain be taken away from the feeding of starving people.

The following figures show that:

During the last half of 1945 the average monthly Government exports, civilian and military, were 30,400,000 bushels. During the first quarter of 1946 the average was less than 31,000,000 bushels. Reports for April 1946, show exports of less than 13,000,000 bushels, and from May 1 to May 22, the total export reported is less than 5,000,000 bushels. The estimated exports for April, May, and June, are 85,000,000 bushels or 28,000,000 bushels per month. Almost 2 months have passed and only 17,500,000 bushels are reported as exported, leaving on hand—

Mind you, in the elevators in the Pacific Northwest, which are so jammed that no more wheat can come in—

leaving on hand 67,500,000 bushels, or more than double the amount of the average monthly export for the last half of 1945 and the first quarter of 1946—with only 5 weeks in which to make the export.

It is therefore obvious that the amount set up for export cannot be shipped and the grain will remain there while our chickens starve. These facts clearly show the full amount of grain diversion necessary, not only for Oregon needs but also for the other 10 or 12 States where a critical feed shortage exists, can be made from current Government stocks without reducing current exports.

Mr. Speaker, could any proposition be fairer or more sensible than the proposition advanced to the Secretary of Agri-

culture and the President by the Oregon delegation, namely, that grain on hand which cannot and will not be sent overseas but will lie in the warehouses and grain elevators, be used during the next 2 weeks to 4 weeks to preserve orderly liquidation of the poultry and the turkey flocks of the State of Oregon, and that that grain so used be replaced from Oregon's own production? We think that proposition or suggestion is so fair as to be almost absurdly fair. Yet, as of this minute, so far as I know, nothing has been done, and the poultry of Oregon and Washington and a number of other States is being slaughtered, and in the case of Oregon it is being slaughtered at such a rate that it cannot even be used as food.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. As I see it, the trouble is that they made a survey at the beginning of the war and made up their minds to make up a minimum diet of beans and peas. But the fact is that everybody knows, whoever cooked up a meal, that meat sticks to your ribs and vegetables do not. If they let you produce your chickens and put the vegetables that they are sending to Europe into the production of meat, then we would have people who would not be as hungry as they are at the present time.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentlewoman for her observation. May I say along that line that part of the difficulty right now is due to the fact that while an inventory of the grain situation of the Northwest States was being taken and before it was completed, weeks before it was completed, so that the administration could know from the facts obtained in the inventory, before the facts were known, the allocation of grain for shipment overseas was made and the commitments made on the shipments. That is a most outrageous way of doing business.

Mr. PITTENGER. That is another way of saying that these braintrusts and bureaucrats do not pay any attention to you folks.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. We have a regulated economy, may I say.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. You referred to the estimates of the wheat crop. Nobody ever knows how much grain they are going to get until it is harvested.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I am referring specifically to the inventory of grain actually on hand in the Northwest.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. But earlier you referred to letting them have it for alcohol, because of the estimates of the amount of wheat to be harvested.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is correct. The previous estimates have been exceeded in production.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Has the gentleman in his well-thought-out speech any figures which show the carry-over of grain in Canada as compared with the carry-over of grain in the United States?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I am sorry, but I do not have those figures with me.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is a greater reserve of grain in Canada than in the United States. I am wondering why that could not be made available immediately for the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. There is plenty of grain that is not being used and will not be shipped that is available for our purposes.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Would it be any comfort for the gentleman to know that these crystal-ball gazers have already allocated next year's wheat crop as well, before they know how much it is going to be?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. There was a phrase that was used considerably a few years ago, "We planned it that way." I would not know just how that applies to the present situation.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. TRAYNOR. In Delaware they seem to think the great trouble is the shortage of corn, and not so much the shortage of wheat. It takes one-third more in weight to feed a thousand chickens right now because of the shortage of corn. It is not so much a shortage of wheat.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. We would be very happy to have corn. Our feed is normally wheat, because we produce wheat. Our situation is that we produce more wheat than our people feed every year. So all we are asking is to be allowed to use some of our own wheat for our own flocks. We would like to ship in corn but we do not know where to obtain it.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. If the administration does not take steps to cure this situation, it will mean that within a few months we will not only have no eggs but we will have no chickens for food. Furthermore, we will be out of supplies that ordinarily would go to help keep Europe from starving.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. After the next 2 weeks, if conditions go on as they appear to be going, it will take us 5 years to build the poultry industry back in this country to the point where we will have enough eggs and poultry to supply our normal requirements.

Mr. ANGELL. Meantime the citizens of our State who invested their money in this industry, some of them all they have, will be absolutely bankrupt?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I wish the gentleman could see the letters I have on my desk now from veterans of this last war who have put in their entire savings and their war bonds into flocks of poultry. They have written me asking, "Is there anything the Government can do to keep us from losing our entire savings?"

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Have you got the names of those who are perpetrating and

bringing about this economic tragedy about which you are telling us? If they are on the Government pay rolls they should be taken off.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have discussed this matter with the heads of the Government insofar as this problem is concerned. I give those men complete credit for sincerity and a desire to be helpful. I do criticize them for what I consider to be lack of judgment and lack of initiative to act in this emergency in the proper way.

Mr. PITTENGER. There is not much left after you get done with that; not much left to talk about.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. TRAYNOR. The chicken growers in my State say it takes 300 pounds of feed a day to feed a thousand chickens where it used to take 200 pounds.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Those are interesting figures.

Mr. TRAYNOR. I have been meeting with them and that is what they tell me. The quality of the feed is so poor that it takes that much more to feed them. There is no corn in it, they claim.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. In other words, it needs more corn?

Mr. TRAYNOR. Yes.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. If it will be any consolation to the gentleman from Delaware, it is not only that they are taking wheat out of this country but they also have bought up several million bushels of corn and are sending it across to feed some place else while your chickens in Delaware have to go without.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Somebody talked about beer. I did not know they put corn in beer; I thought they put corn into liquor. Any liquor I ever drank was said to be either corn or rye.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, in concluding my remarks, I wish to say that I have hesitated to take the time of the House to tell his story, but feel there is nothing else we can do. This critical shortage of feed for our poultry flocks in the Pacific Northwest—and the same applies to the Atlantic coast and New England—has reached such a stage that unless something is done in a matter of hours—it is that critical—unless something is done in a matter of hours or at most in a matter of a very few days, the poultry industry of the United States will go downhill to an extent that it will take years to build back. This should not be allowed to happen because the grain is here for these poultry flocks without depriving people who are now starving.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to

continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, with House amendments, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FLANNAGAN, COOLEY, PACE, HOPE, and KINZER.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for 10 minutes.

CARS FOR VETERAN AMPUTEES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, some months ago I introduced a bill which would provide an automobile for the amputees, paraplegics, those who have lost the use of a limb or limbs, or have lost a limb or limbs. No hearings to date have been held on that bill or on other bills of a similar nature that have been introduced by other Members in the House.

The other day the amputees and paraplegics held a mass meeting at Forest Glen. This meeting was attended by representatives of various veterans' organizations, representatives of the CIO, and of the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor wrote a strong letter supporting this program. The American Federation of Labor has heartily endorsed this bill. As have various groups of the CIO, various veterans groups have endorsed the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I feel strongly that the Veterans' Administration should pay more attention to the needs of the disabled than it is now doing. Other bills, such as not cutting the compensation of men without dependents in hospitals, a very unjust and cruel provision which is in force now, and other bills. I am greatly disheartened. Such a long time elapses before any action is taken on bills or before reports are sent in on measures introduced for the disabled. There is not a Member in the House, I am sure, who would begrudge a man who has given a leg or legs for his country the means of rehabilitating himself in order that he may get around and earn his living or at least earn money. Anyone who has watched an amputee walk on a slippery street knows how almost impossible it is for him to go. Many of you have seen these men walking in slippery weather or on icy streets have noticed that they are apt to fall down. When they break their prosthetic appliances and injure their stumps, that means delay in walking again, it means going back into a hospital for the curing and healing of the stumps, it means delay in the repair of the prosthetic appliances.

That man is deprived of an earning capacity, of his earning ability, as a result of, in some cases, long periods of time. We have given the man, it is true, artificial arms and legs in order that he may walk about as well as possible under his handicaps. These automobiles

are just another prosthetic appliance, another thing to be given to the veterans in an effort to make them self-supporting and to rehabilitate them so much as possible.

The Congress some years ago in its good wisdom and judgment gave to the blind seeing-eye dogs in order to help them get about.

Mr. Speaker, this House may adjourn within a few weeks. Action on this so-called amputee bill should be taken up immediately if it is to become law. It is also for the paraplegics or anyone who had lost the use of a limb. Of course, it will have to pass both the House and the Senate before the Congress recesses for the summer.

There is another very urgent reason for the passage of this bill, in my judgment, and in the judgment of many other people. Today the amputees and paraplegics, and other veterans too, for that matter, cannot buy automobiles anywhere. For some reason or other the dealers do not seem to want to sell to the amputees. This is an extremely urgent matter, it is an emergency, because even if the veterans have the money to purchase, they cannot get the cars. If the Government should provide the cars for the men, the Government, of course, will have a priority. The men will get their cars, and you will see them driving along the streets going to and from their work. You have thereby given them a measure of happiness, you are providing them with a method of rehabilitation.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure there is not a Member among our 435 who would not go along with this bill if it is reported out of the World War Veterans' Committee and comes to the floor for consideration.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. May I ask if it is not a fact that the number who are affected or are concerned by this bill is a very small number? Is there any opposition to it?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I cannot understand why there should be any opposition. The only reason, perhaps, there may be some opposition is because no report came from the Veterans' Administration regarding it. No hearings have been held on the bill although hearings were promised by the chairman of the committee to the amputees who came in from Walter Reed Hospital and a paraplegic who came in from Michigan. One, as a matter of fact, was flown in from Texas. I cannot make out the invisible something that is delaying passage of this bill. There will not be 20,000 men affected by it. Every one has said that anything we can do for these men we ought to do. They have said that this is a way to help rehabilitate them. This is something we can do for them to bring them back to as nearly normal as it is possible for us to do.

Mr. PITTENGER. The gentlewoman's bill gives them something additional; some special consideration, that is a little different and a little more than the other veterans get, of which there are a large number.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It gives them an automobile. The other veterans do not have any trouble in moving about. When the boys came to me and asked me to introduce their bill they said, "We have not mobility. We cannot get on and off crowded streetcars. If someone pushes us in the street he may easily push us so hard we fall. We injure our stumps in these accidents."

They cannot walk in crowds, they cannot walk on slippery sidewalks. I know of a man the other day who was walking perhaps nine blocks, and he fell. In fair weather he could do it. He fell down three times walking on these rainy, slippery sidewalks. This bill would not cost much for so few are involved. It seems such a little thing to do for these men, who have given so much for us. There are some of these veterans you cannot help very much, but these men you can help.

I know of the interest of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER] and others. Many Members of the House have said to me they were heartily in favor of the bill. It makes no difference which bill goes through just so long as a bill is passed and the veterans receive their transportation.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

SOME RESULTS OF THE COAL STRIKE IN THE CHICAGO AREA

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include an analysis of the effect on Chicago area companies of the Reduction in Use of Electrical Power—from May 2 to May 11, 1946—and also to include part of a letter written to me by the chief executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Leverett S. Lyon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Association of Commerce has gathered from the Chicago area companies data which have made possible a factual analysis of the damage done to employment, pay rolls, and production in that area by the curtailment from May 2 to May 11 of electric power usage resulting from the coal strike. A copy of this very important analysis will appear at the end of my remarks. A glance through it will show that the cost to that community was approximately \$110,000,000 in lost production and sales, and \$21,580,000 in lost wages. The manufacturing companies affected by the electricity cut averaged:

A reduction in number of persons employed of 22 percent.

A reduction of pay rolls of 50.7 percent.

A reduction in production of 65 percent.

Mr. Speaker, in this letter to me Mr. Lyon points out that—

The data concerning other types of companies, and the fact that more than one-third of the companies reporting told us that

they could not have continued operations for long at the reduced rate will, I am sure, be of equal interest to you.

I believe this study, which, as I have indicated, is based on reports from individual companies, will be helpful to you in the work you are doing to resolve this serious problem. It is compelling evidence of the gravity of the problem and of the critical need for finding means to prevent industrial disagreements from causing break-downs in the national economy.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SAVAGE. I just want to point out that the worker always loses by a strike for the immediate time, too, and gains in the long run like a businessman investing money in a business. It initially costs him more than he gets out, but eventually he intends to get a profit. That is what happens to the working people, and if there had never been any strikes in America the workers might now be working for \$1 a day. On the increased wages that the workers do get from striking, they necessarily spend it among businessmen, and it all goes back to the channels of trade eventually. The country does not lose anything in the long run by a strike.

Mr. CHURCH. It is very apparent here that the reduction in pay roll of 50.7 percent that Chicago Association of Commerce has brought out here in its investigation as well as the other data should be brought to the attention of the country and the Congress. I hope the gentleman from Washington as well as other Members will read it.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT ON CHICAGO AREA COMPANIES OF THE REDUCTION IN USE OF ELECTRICAL POWER, MAY 2 TO 11, 1946

Just before the curtailment of the use of electricity in the Chicago area made necessary by the stoppage of coal mining nearly 2,000,000 persons were at work in the Chicago industrial area.¹ They were earning between eighty-seven and ninety-one million dollars a week, producing manufactured goods at an estimated rate of \$139,000,000 per week, and selling wholesale and retail goods and rendering services worth \$230,000,000 per week. These people were employed in nearly 10,000 manufacturing plants and over 100,000 non-manufacturing establishments.²

The damage caused by the electricity curtailment and the other curtailments resulting from the coal stoppage amounted to an estimated weekly loss in the Chicago area of \$94,000,000 worth of production and sales. It also meant that approximately 127,000 persons were laid off, that an even larger number were placed on reduced hours of work, and that weekly pay rolls were some \$18,500,000 less than they otherwise would have been.³

For the working days of the curtailment (May 2 to 11, 1946) these losses are

estimated to have totaled \$110,000,000 in production and \$21,580,000 in wages.⁴

I. All classes of business were reduced: As a result of the curtailment of electricity and of the other regulations and scarcities arising out of the stoppage of coal mining, Chicago area business activity was sharply reduced immediately following May 2, 1946.

The total number of employees at work was reduced 6.6 percent.

The total pay roll was reduced 20.4 percent.

Production and sales were reduced 39.3 percent.

A. These general figures, however, including as they do a number of companies exempted from the restrictions, fail to show the real impact of the limitation. The effects on the companies subject to the limitations were much more serious than the above figures suggest.

1. Manufacturing companies "subject to the limitations showed reductions as follows: The number of persons at work was reduced 22 percent.

Pay rolls were reduced 50.7 percent.

Production was reduced 65 percent.

2. Retailers, wholesalers, and service companies subject to the limitations show reductions as follows:

The number of persons at work was reduced 8 percent.

Pay rolls were reduced 14 percent.

Sales were reduced 14.5 percent.

Adaptation to reduced hours, as in the case of the department store customers, or the use of substitute forms of lighting, were more practicable for these classes of business.

B. For exempt classification of both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, declines were relatively small. For such companies, reductions were as follows:

Manufacturing:	Percent
Employment	2
Pay roll	2
Production	4
Nonmanufacturing:	
Employment	1
Pay roll	1
Sales	3

II. Reductions in all phases of business activity varied among companies as indicated by the table below:

Size of reduction	Number of companies with—		
	Employment reduction	Pay-roll reduction	Production and sales reduction
0 to 10 percent.....	183	86	32
11 to 20 percent.....	10	19	8
21 to 30 percent.....	12	12	13
31 to 40 percent.....	6	19	15
41 to 50 percent.....	9	39	20
51 to 60 percent.....	9	18	44
61 to 70 percent.....	3	17	10
71 to 80 percent.....	8	11	8
81 to 90 percent.....	2	2	9
91 to 100 percent.....	7	5	8
Companies reporting.....	249	228	167

tion of Commerce to its member companies. Returns from large companies (over 500 employees) were relatively few in this sample. Returns from medium-sized companies (150 to 500 employees) were substantially more numerous, and returns from small companies (less than 100 employees) were most numerous. In computing over-all totals, the classes of business, used in paragraphs I-A and I-B, were weighted in proportion to their size.

⁴ This assumes Saturdays as well as all other working days, but none of the preceding estimates attempt to include estimates of losses involved in reestablishing previous production rates.

III. Many companies could not have continued operation at the reduced rate. Slightly more than one-third (35 percent) of the companies responding to the questionnaire reported that they could not have continued operations "even if no further reduction is made in electric power use." Respondents gave such reasons as:

"Our customers cannot use our output."

"Overhead will be too high."

"The freight embargo would preclude further operations."

"Material supply from other sources is likely to fail."

"Nature of operations requires more than 24 hours of use of electricity to complete a particular operation."

"Employees would sooner draw unemployment compensation than work reduced schedule."

"Cancellation of orders."

"Peril to health." (Many mentioned eye-strain.)

IV. Few companies could have operated with less than 24 hours of electricity use: In answer to the question "If a further reduction is ordered, what is the smallest number of hours of use of electricity at which you could continue to operate?" One hundred and seventy-five companies answered as follows:

Minimum hours per week	Number of companies responding	Minimum hours per week	Number of companies responding
0 to 3 hours.....	37	36 to 39 hours.....	3
4 to 7 hours.....	3	40 to 43 hours.....	11
8 to 11 hours.....	8	44 to 47 hours.....	1
12 to 15 hours.....	2	48 to 51 hours.....	5
16 to 19 hours.....	18	52 to 55 hours.....	1
20 to 23 hours.....	19	56 to 59 hours.....	0
24 to 27 hours.....	40	Over 60 hours.....	15
28 to 31 hours.....	2		
32 to 35 hours.....	10	Total.....	175

¹ Includes respondents with multiple-shift operations before electricity curtailment.

Fifty percent of the companies reported that they needed 24 hours or more of electricity use for continued operations. Note from the table that, except for a few companies reporting themselves to be able to operate with little or no electricity, further reductions would have resulted in an almost complete stoppage of business activity in the community.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] is recognized for 5 minutes.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday the House, meeting under circumstances perhaps unparalleled in the history of the country did, in my judgment, the one thing the House could do under the circumstances that was right. We had no opportunity to amend the measure that was before us. I have asked for this time to say that I believe there is one provision in that bill which ought not to be there, which is unnecessary, and which I hope another body may remove from the bill; that is, the provision providing for a military draft of workers.

My conviction is that strong legislation with regard to interference as against an industry that is in Government hands because of its essential nature to the economy of the Nation in a time of crisis is called for, and that is

¹ Cook, Kane, Lake, Will, and Du Page Counties in Illinois, and Lake County in Indiana, as defined by the United States Census of Manufactures.

² The data in this paragraph were computed by use of indexes, and totals published in such sources as the United States Census of Distribution and Manufactures, the Illinois Department of Labor, and the U. S. Employment Service.

³ The reductions in employment, pay rolls, production, and sales given here and in subsequent sections of this report are based upon replies from 250 companies to a special questionnaire sent by the Chicago Association

July 11



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 12, 1946
For actions of July 11, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate debated price-control measure, rejected Taft cost-plus amendment, agreed to McClellan amendment to require ceilings on forestry products to permit 90% of producers to recover costs. Both Houses agreed to conference report on omnibus flood control bill. Senate passed measure to prohibit disposal of most synthetic rubber plants pending study. Sen. Wiley announced that he will move to consider President's reorganization plans today. Sen. Wherry discussed meat-grain situation, indicating belief that price increases have been reasonable and supply is better. House received conference report on bill to slow liquidation of rural-rehabilitation projects. House further insisted on Elliott amendment to exclude packing and canning employees from NLRB.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8742-82). Rejected, 40-40, the Taft amendment providing a cost-plus pricing formula with a 1940 base (pp. 8758-78). Agreed to the McClellan amendment to provide that maximum prices of forestry products shall permit producers of at least 90% of such products to recover current costs (pp. 8779-82).
2. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (pp. 8739, 8786-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. RUBBER. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 174, prohibiting WAA from disposing of synthetic-rubber plants costing the Government over \$5,000,000 until 6 months after an OWMR report to Congress on establishment of a rubber program to protect against complete dependence on foreign sources; exceptions to this provision are provided in the case of certain plants (pp. 8736-7).
4. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Wiley moved consideration of S. Con. Res. 64, 65, and 66, to disapprove the President's reorganization plans, but withdrew it until today, at the request of Majority Leader Barkley, with the thought that action on the price-control measure may be completed today (pp. 8738-9).
5. MEAT AND GRAIN SITUATION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed this matter, indicating his belief that price increases since July 1 have not been unreasonable and that the supply situation is better (pp. 8739-42).
Sen. Tunnell, Del., quoted meat-price increases and said cattle "are coming in for a reason" (p. 8739).

6. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from this Department proposed legislation to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee. (pp. 8735, 8859.)
7. OWMR REPORT on the production and price-control situation, etc., was received (p. 8735).
8. PURCHASING. Received from the President "a proposed provision pertaining to the General Supply Fund, Procurement Division." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735 (S. Doc. 239))
9. FWA APPROPRIATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$100,000,000 for FWA (no purpose shown in Record) (S. Doc. 238). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735.)
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Received a letter from the Commerce Department "relating to the administration of the export control law during the next fiscal year." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735.)

HOUSE

11. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received the conference report on S. 704, to authorize the Secretary to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (p. 8797). This bill as contained in the conference report authorizes the Secretary to make preferential disposition to veterans of War II and present occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made of the project lands within a three-year period following the effective date of the Act; and eliminates "lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects," which are operated jointly by this Department and the Department of Interior.
12. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6739 (pp. 8787-97). The House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out the so-called Elliott rider which would exclude packing and canning workers from NLRB regulations (p. 8791-7).
13. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment to this bill, H.R. 5452 (pp. 8797). The amendment in disagreement raises the price of silver to 90.3¢.
14. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6876, to authorize Interior to construct the Lewiston One-lands project, Idaho, in accordance with Federal reclamation laws (H. Rept. 2497) (p. 8859).
15. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Post Roads Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6970, to provide for an air parcel post service (H. Rept. 2498) (p. 8859).
16. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the second conference report on this bill, H.R. 6837 (pp. 8856-7).
17. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize a loan to Great Britain (pp. 8799-855).
18. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received Richmond County, N.Y., and Little Rock, Ark., citizens' petitions opposing use of grain by breweries during the grain shortage (p. 8860).
19. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. White Idaho, urged caution in consideration of price-control continuation and inserted sundry letters for and against OPA continuation (p. 8858).

Rooney	Tarver	White
Sheppard	Taylor	Wickersham
Sheridan	Tolan	Winstead
Simpson, Ill.	Torrens	Wolfenden, Pa.
Smith, Wis.	Vinson	Wood
Sparkman	Walter	Worley
Stewart	Welch	
Stigler	West	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Bennet of New York against.

Mr. Bender for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Horan against.

Mr. Sheridan for, with Mr. Camp against.

Mr. Rabaut for, with Mr. Wood against.

Mrs. Douglas of California for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Engel of Michigan for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.

Mr. Sparkman for, with Mr. Brehm against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Buffett against.

Mr. Rooney for, with Mr. Gillespie against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Harness of Indiana against.

Mr. Eberharter for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Priest for, with Mr. McCowen against.

Mr. Quinn of New York for, with Mr. Simpson of Illinois against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin against.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. De Lacy for, with Mr. Beckworth against.

Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Boykin against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Roe of Maryland with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Brumbaugh.

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. D'Ewart.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion to further insist.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

LIQUIDATION OF RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FLANNAGAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, having met,

after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition for a period not to exceed three years from the date of this act to veterans of the present war and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands herein-after described as expeditiously as possible and within such three-year period such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of such lands and all other lands or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this Act.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary, during the period specified in section 1 of this Act, shall sell or cause to be sold, units not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress), and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made or who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose of this Act: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

"SEC. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this Act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights."

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
CLYDE R. HOEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed

upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The amendment of the House strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same in substance as the House amendment.

The language contained in the first section of the House amendment which fixes a 3-year period after the termination of the war as a period for preferential disposition of project lands under the act has been changed to a period of 3 years from the effective date of the act and has been shifted to make it clear that it is a period for preferential disposition and a period within which such project lands shall be disposed of.

The House amendment provided for preferential disposition of project lands to present occupants who have entered into contracts to purchase the lands. The conference agreement provides for such disposition also to present occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made.

Section 1 of the House amendment included in the category of projects to which the act would apply the "lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects." The conference agreement eliminates these projects which are constructed and operated jointly by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The inclusion of such lands in this act would amend existing authority for the disposition of water conservation and utility project lands, some of which are not ready for disposition because irrigation water is not yet available.

Section 2 of the House amendment directed the Secretary to make sales under the act from time to time. The conference agreement deletes the words "from time to time" and substitutes language which directs the making of such sales during the period, referred to in section 1 of the act, expiring 3 years after the act becomes law.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.

STEPHEN PACE,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

J. ROLAND KINZER,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 7 IN DISAGREEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, for the purpose of further considering Senate amendment No. 7.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 25, strike out lines 7 to 20, inclusive, and insert:

"(a) Subsection (b) of section 4 of the act entitled 'An act to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised,' approved July 6, 1939, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) Until June 30, 1948, the Director of such mint with the consent of the owner shall deduct and retain of such silver

so received 30 percent as seigniorage for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, 70 percent, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same or any equal number of other standard silver dollars shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver. The 30 percent of such silver so deducted shall be retained as bullion by the Treasury or coined into standard silver dollars and held or disposed of in the same manner as other bullion or silver dollars held in or belonging to the Treasury.

"(2) On and after July 1, 1948, there shall be delivered therefor in standard silver dollars or any other coin or coinage of the United States, the full monetary value of the silver so delivered, less such deductions for brassage, coinage, and other mint charges as the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall have determined, not to exceed the actual cost thereof: *Provided*, That such mint is satisfied the silver so delivered has been mined subsequently to June 30, 1948, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

"(b) The following statutes and portions of statutes are hereby repealed:

"(1) Section 1805 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended;

"(2) Sections 6, 7, and 8, and the second proviso in section 3, of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 316a, 316b, and 734a).

"(c) Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell for domestic manufacturing uses, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any department of the Government, any nonmonetized silver held or owned by the United States, at a price of not less than 90.3 cents per fine troy ounce, and thereafter at a price of not less than the legal monetary value (of silver) per fine troy ounce: *Provided*, That until June 30, 1948, no such sale shall be made unless the purchaser has certified in writing, and the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied, that such silver is to be used in domestic industry or the arts and within a period of 6 months after any such sale: *Provided further*, That at all times the ownership and the possession or control within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be maintained by the Treasury: *And provided further*, That on the consummation of such sale of silver by the Treasury to any purchaser, the purchaser shall immediately take possession of the silver so sold and by him purchased and remove the same from the Treasury, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"(d) Hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, maximum prices shall not be established or maintained upon—

"(1) standard commercial bars or other forms of silver bullion, whether foreign, domestic, or Treasury;

"(2) semifabricated silver articles;

"(3) silver scrap; or

"(4) the processing of silver or silver scrap."

Mr. O'NEAL (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its dis-

agreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. O'NEAL moves that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Membership will recall that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill came before the House and the conference report was adopted with the exception of Senate amendment No. 7 dealing with the question of silver. The House had included in the bill a paragraph which was really the legislative bill previously passed by the House dealing with the sale of Treasury-owned silver. The Senate made a very far-reaching change in the House language by way of amendment and when the bill was brought back to the House by the conferees, the House by a vote of 266 to 22 stood by the position of the House. I do not think it is necessary to go into the arguments pro and con in this matter any further. When the Senate conferees reported the bill and amendment back to the Senate, the Senate conferees were instructed to recede on everything in the Senate amendment except a provision to fix the price at which the Treasury would both buy and sell silver at 90.3 cents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point the actual wording of the motion which was adopted by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

I move that the conferees on the part of the Senate be instructed to agree to an amendment to Senate amendment No. 7 which will omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, and restore the matter stricken out by the Senate amendment, and in lieu of the "71.11 cents" specified in the matter so restored, insert "90.3 cents"; and at the end of the matter so restored insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That hereafter each United States coinage mint shall continue to receive for coinage silver mined from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, as provided in the act of July 6, 1939 (Public Law 165, 76th Cong.), except that the seigniorage to be deducted shall be 30 percent instead of 45 percent as provided in section 4 (b) of said act."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, the conferees of the House are now bringing this matter back to you so as to make it perfectly clear and definite where the House stands on an attempt to put into an appropriation bill a far-reaching legislative matter which probably has not been heard so fully by the Appropriations Committee of either body as it should be and which is, in my opinion, not properly a matter for an appropriation bill.

We are, therefore, bringing to you this motion and we would like to have you support the position of the House in further insisting upon the House disagreement, thereby standing by the position the House took the other day. I trust that the House will sustain the motion by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The Senate acted entirely without a roll call and without consideration of the merits of this matter after the House had had a roll call. They asked for a conference without any authority to go to a full and free conference which is something we should not do.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman is correct. There was no recorded vote and the matter came back in the form which will be inserted in the RECORD. I will be glad to read it if anyone wants to hear it. The chief part of it is that it contains an increase in the price from 71.11 cents to 90.3 cents.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand now if the House is sustained the price will be changed from 71.11 to 90.3?

Mr. O'NEAL. If the House is sustained, the price will remain at 71.11. In my opinion, it is desirable that the Treasury keep the price at 71.11. If the House sustains the motion made by the chairman of the subcommittee it will merely be reiterating the position that the House took on a vote when the matter was before the House a few days ago.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I understood the gentleman to say that the other body had undertaken to attach a rider insofar as authority to dispose of Treasury silver is concerned. Is that correct?

Mr. O'NEAL. No. The gentleman has not made any such statement and is not inferring any bad faith or anything contrary to good practice with reference to what might or what might not have been done by the Senate. The gentleman merely made the statement that the Senate had amended the bill and has now indicated willingness to agree to a change in the original amendment and the primary change is to wipe out everything except the price.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is it not true this body attached a rider to the appropriation bill when we had it up for consideration?

Mr. O'NEAL. That was thoroughly debated a couple of days ago. I am sure every Member of the House knows that the amendment was put in the House bill and the Senate further amended it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Would it not be advisable to eliminate the rider entirely?

Mr. O'NEAL. You cannot do that in conference.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee what his purpose is now in presenting this motion to the House?

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONTINUE
ADMINISTRATION OF, AND ULTIMATELY LIQUIDATE, FEDERAL
RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

JULY 11, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 704]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition for a period not to exceed three years from the date of this Act to veterans of the present war and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands hereinafter described as expeditiously as possible and within such three-year period such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of such lands and all other lands or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this Act.*

SEC. 2. The Secretary, during the period specified in section 1 of this Act, shall sell or cause to be sold, units not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress), and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made or who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: Provided, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

SEC. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this Act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights.

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,

STEPHEN PACE,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

J. ROLAND KINZER,

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,

HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD,

GEORGE D. AIKEN,

CLYDE R. HOEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The amendment of the House strikes out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same in substance as the House amendment.

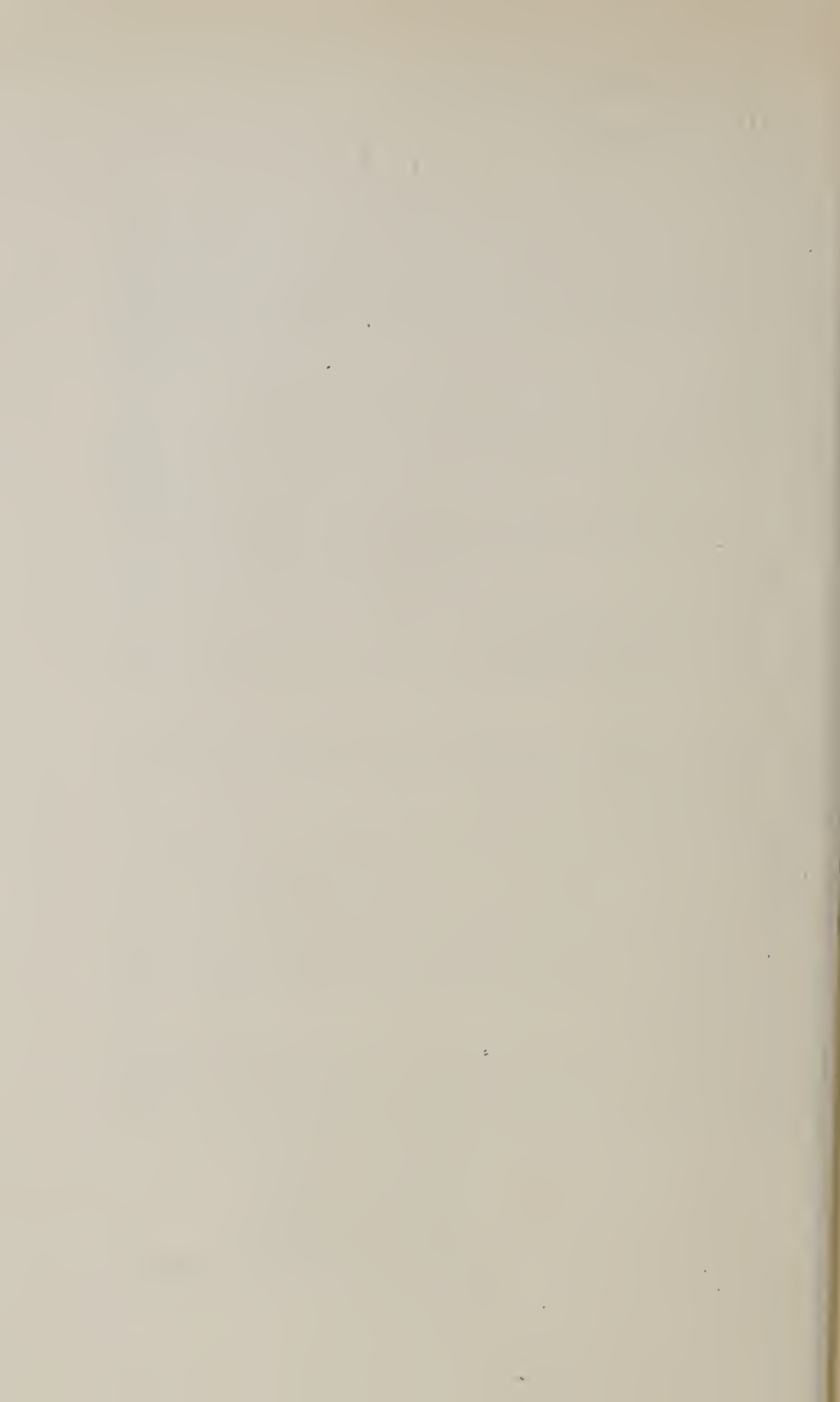
The language contained in the first section of the House amendment which fixes a 3-year period after the termination of the war as a period for preferential disposition of project lands under the act has been changed to a period of 3 years from the effective date of the act and has been shifted to make it clear that it is a period for preferential disposition and a period within which such project lands shall be disposed of.

The House amendment provided for preferential disposition of project lands to present occupants who have entered into contracts to purchase the lands. The conference agreement provides for such disposition also to present occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made.

Section 1 of the House amendment included in the category of projects to which the act would apply the "lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects." The conference agreement eliminates these projects which are constructed and operated jointly by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The inclusion of such lands in this act would amend existing authority for the disposition of water conservation and utility project lands, some of which are not ready for disposition because irrigation water is not yet available.

Section 2 of the House amendment directed the Secretary to make sales under the act from time to time. The conference agreement deletes the words "from time to time" and substitutes language which directs the making of such sales during the period, referred to in section 1 of the act, expiring 3 years after the act becomes law.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 16, 1946
For actions of July 15, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 138

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Flannagan-Hope research-marketing bill. House committee reported bill to provide for 2 additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Both Houses agreed to conference report on bill to continue and ultimately liquidate rural-rehabilitation projects. House passed bill to authorize retirement of separated personnel with 25 years of service on reduced annuities. Senate approved reorganization plan 2 (Federal Security Agency), and disapproved plan 1 (research, credit union, and housing provisions). Senate agreed to conference report on Government corporations appropriation bill; receded from Senate amendment authorizing TVA fertilizer plant. President approved British-loan bill.

HOUSE

1. **RESEARCH; MARKETING.** Passed as reported H. R. 6932, the Flannagan-Hope bill to authorize additional appropriations for production and marketing research and marketing services (pp. 9148-59). For bill's provisions see Digests 102 and 128.
2. **ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5757, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (H. Rept. 2521)(p. 9181). A companion bill has been reported by the Senate committee.
3. **CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.** Passed as reported H. R. 4718, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to permit personnel to retire on a reduced annuity if they are separated through no fault of their own after 25 or more years of service; provides that the pensions will be reduced 2% for each year an employee is under the optional retirement ages of 60 and 62 (pp. 9129, 9141-4).
4. **EFFICIENCY RATINGS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 5590, to provide for uniform administration of efficiency ratings (pp. 9146-7).
5. **RURAL-REHABILITATION PROJECTS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 704, to authorize this Department to continue the administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects. This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 9106-7, 9129.)
6. **IOWA CENTENNIAL.** Several members discussed this subject, including speeches on agricultural development, etc. (pp. 9160-73).

7. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4590, to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the U. S. (pp. 9128-30).
8. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Northampton, Mass., Council resolution favoring OPA continuation "without crippling amendments" (p. 9182).

SENATE

9. REORGANIZATION. Rejected, 37-40, S. Con. Res. 65, disapproving of Reorganization Plan No. 2 (pp. 9088-106). This plan includes Federal Security Agency provisions. Agreed, 45-31, to H. Con. Res. 155, disapproving of Reorganization Plan No. 1 (pp. 9107-20). This plan includes the research, credit union, and housing provisions.
10. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 6777 (pp. 9087-8). The Senate receded from its amendment authorizing a fertilizer plant near Mobile, Ala. Amendment No. 4 on public housing authority is still in disagreement.
11. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Made this bill, H.R. 6885, the unfinished business for today (p. 9122).
12. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT; PRICES. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed livestock and other commodity prices and inserted the American Meat Institute's reports on such prices (pp. 9124-5).
13. VETERANS; TERMINAL LEAVE. Received sundry telegrams and letters favoring H. R. 4051, to grant enlisted personnel certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave (p. 9085).
14. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., criticized the price-control bill and inserted a Maritime Unity Committee resolution favoring increased wages if OPA is not reestablished (p. 9086).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FORESTRY FISCAL-OMNIBUS BILL. H.R. 7031 (see Digest 137) permits erection of Forest Service structures on non-Government land; permits open-market purchases by the Forest Service of forest-tree seed or cones or of forage plant seed when the amount is not over \$10,000, of forest-tree nursery stock when the amount is not over \$500, and of certain research materials with a \$50,000-a-year limit; authorizes Forest Service to contract for aerial facilities and services, with renewal provisions, in connection with forest management (presently authority is only for forest-fire protection); broadens the authority to permit performance of various kinds of work by the Forest Service, at the expense of interested parties, on national forest and related lands; broadens the Forest Service authority regarding deposits for brush and debris disposal; authorizes the Secretary to permit use of Forest Service structures, improvements, and related land by non-Government organizations and individuals for periods not over 30 years at rates determined by him; authorizes the furnishing of meals, lodging, etc., to persons attending Forest Service demonstrations and users of national forest resources and recreation facilities in certain situations; provides for selling at cost any available forest tree seed and nursery stock to any State or subdivision unable to procure or produce sufficient supplies; permits payment for telephones in residences of seasonal employees and cooperators when this is needed to protect the forests; authorizes rescinding of non-national forest land under certain conditions; permits certain Forest Service appropri-

dent's reorganization plan which contemplates transferring both the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Vital Statistics Division of the Census Bureau to the United States Public Health Service. These transfers will greatly improve health services on both the Federal and State levels and will eliminate overlapping of activities between separate Government bureaus. Reorganization plan has backing of State health departments who are vitally interested in bureaus included in transfer plans.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN,
Acting Secretary, Nevada
State Board of Health.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1946.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,
Senate Judiciary Committee,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. McCARRAN: In behalf of the American Public Welfare Association, organization of State and local public welfare departments and of public welfare officials, workers, and board members, I am writing to urge that the Senate Judiciary Committee support Reorganization Plan No. 2 by reporting unfavorably Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, introduced by yourself to oppose the plan.

This association, representing those who administer the child-welfare and assistance aspects of the Social Security Act, has long been concerned by the difficulty, waste, and barrier to progress in the States presented by the necessity of dealing with two separate agencies, namely, the Children's Bureau and the Social Security Board, on programs as inherently interrelated as child welfare and aid to dependent children. We have been officially on record for 3½ years as urging that the administration of those two programs be brought together in one agency and were, therefore, particularly gratified by the provision of Reorganization Plan No. 2 to transfer the Children's Bureau to the Federal Security Agency. It is the firm conviction of those who administer children's programs in the welfare field that these programs would be greatly strengthened by bringing their Federal administration into closer relationship within one agency.

Should hearings on this matter be scheduled we would appreciate the opportunity to present our views in more detail.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD L. RUSSELL, Director.

MR. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada a question regarding section 10 of the plan, which reads as follows:

SEC. 10. Coordination of grant-in-aid programs: In order to coordinate more fully the administration of grant-in-aid programs by officers and constituent units of the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Security Administrator shall establish, insofar as practicable, (a) uniform standards and procedures relating to fiscal, personnel, and the other requirements common to two or more such programs, and (b) standards and procedures under which a State agency participating in more than one such program may submit a single plan of operation and be subject to a single Federal fiscal and administrative review of its operation.

I express the fear that that would permit the Federal Security Administrator to change the law with regard to the standards prescribed in these plans. What is the Senator's view on that question?

MR. McCARRAN. It would not permit the changing of the law. I read from our own report, which I think is an answer to the Senator:

SECTION 10

Under this section the Federal Security Administration would be authorized to establish uniform standards and procedures for the coordination of grant-in-aid programs.

(Attention is directed to the testimony with respect to the difference in language between this section, which provides that "the Federal Security Administrator shall establish, so far as practicable," and the President's message (p. 5, H. Doc. 595, 79th Cong.), which states that "the plan provides that, insofar as practicable and consistent with the applicable legislation," etc. This testimony was to the effect that the language of the President's message was both explanatory of, and controlling with respect to, the interpretation of the language of the plan itself, so that it could not be assumed the plan granted any authority not consistent with applicable legislation, or conveyed to the Federal Security Administrator any authority with regard to establishing uniform standards and procedures which he does not now have under existing law.)

MR. TAFT. What I do not understand is how we can take two laws and make them uniform without changing one of them.

MR. McCARRAN. I do not catch the significance of the question.

MR. TAFT. The plan provides that the Federal Security Administrator shall establish, insofar as practicable, uniform standards and procedures. If one law prescribes one standard and another law prescribes another standard, how can he prescribe a uniform standard without changing one of those laws?

MR. McCARRAN. Is it not possible for the Administrator to establish uniform standards to reconcile and bring together the operations under two laws?

MR. TAFT. Does the Senator feel that this is merely a procedural matter, and could not change the substance of any law?

MR. McCARRAN. That is my theory and my position.

MR. TAFT. That is what I wanted to know.

MR. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me read from the hearings, at page 324, Mr. Sourwine's questioning of Mr. Lawton, of the Bureau of the Budget, who appeared before the committee representing the Bureau of the Budget:

MR. SOURWINE. Mr. Lawton, will you look at section 10 of plan No. 2, sir? That refers to the coordination of grants-in-aid programs. You will note that it provides that the Federal Security Administrator shall establish, insofar as practicable; whereas the President's message on this plan, on page 5 says the plan provides that insofar as practicable, and consistent with the applicable legislation, and so forth. Do you know whether that language differs because it assumes that any action taken will have to be consistent with existing legislation, or is there any possibility that the language might be construed as conveying to the Federal Security Administrator any authority with respect to the establishing of uniform standards and procedures which he does not now have under existing law?

MR. LAWTON. No; it will not confer any such authority upon him. One reason for the omission of those words in the plan itself of course is that the point is covered by section 9 (a) (1) of the Reorganization Act itself which reads:

"Any statute enacted, and any regulation or other action made, prescribed, issued, granted, or performed, in respect of or by any agency or function transferred to, or

consolidated or coordinated with any other agency or function under the provisions of this act, before the effective date of such transfer, consolidation, or coordination, shall, except to the extent rescinded, modified, superseded, or made inapplicable by or under authority of law, have the same effect as if such transfer, consolidation, or coordination had not been made."

MR. TAFT. I thank the Senator.

MR. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to insert a telegram in the RECORD?

MR. McCARRAN. I yield if I have time to do so. We must vote in a minute.

MR. LANGER. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a telegram received by me from William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, asking support of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BETHESDA, Md., July 13, 1946.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Implore you to support Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65 which comes before the Senate on Monday, July 15. An affirmative vote will protect 70,000 letter carriers and all other Government employees whose rights will be jeopardized and impaired through the abolition of the United States Employees Compensation Commission. Letter carriers are employed in one of the most hazardous occupations in the United States. Proportionately more letter carriers are injured in line of duty each year than in any other branch of the Government. Those responsible for drafting Reorganization Plan 2 positively did not consult experienced representatives of this association who could have acquainted them with highly successful and efficient manner in which the United States Employees Compensation Commission has conducted its business down through the years. Plan 2 of the President's reorganization of executive departments should be defeated. An affirmative vote on Senate Concurrent Resolution 65 will accomplish that objective.

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY,
President, National Association of
Letter Carriers.

MR. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hawkes	Overton
Austin	Hayden	Pepper
Ball	Hill	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hoey	Revercomb
Bilbo	Huffman	Robertson
Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Bridges	Johnston, S. C.	Shipstead
Brooks	Kilgore	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Stanfill
Capper	La Follette	Stewart
Carville	Langer	Swift
Chavez	Lucas	Taft
Connally	McCarran	Taylor
Cordon	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Downey	Magnuson	Tunnell
Eastland	Mead	Vandenberg
Ferguson	Millikin	Wagner
Fulbright	Mitchell	Walsh
George	Moore	Wherry
Gerry	Morse	White
Gossett	Murdock	Wiley
Green	Murray	Wilson
Guffey	Myers	Young
Gurney	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the time has arrived when the vote is to be taken.

Mr. McCARRAN. The time has arrived for the vote on plan No. 2. A vote "nay" will be a vote to carry the plan. In other words, Senators who approve the plan will vote "nay" on the resolution now pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the Reorganization Act, the Chair announces that House Concurrent Resolution 151, of the same title, heretofore received from the House of Representatives, will automatically be substituted for Senate Concurrent Resolution 65.

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 151), as follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th day of May 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to House Concurrent Resolution 151. Those who favor Reorganization Plan No. 2 will vote "nay." Those who oppose the plan will vote "yea."

Mr. WILEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], who, if present and voting, would vote "yea." I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. I am not advised as to how the Senator from New Mexico would vote on this question. Being at liberty to vote, I vote "nay."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] are detained on public business.

The Senators from Virginia [Mr. BURCH and Mr. BYRD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] is detained on official business in an important committee meeting.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

On this question the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired

with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "nay," and the Senator from Delaware would vote "yea."

On this question the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arizona would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], who would vote "yea," has a pair on this question with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], who would vote "yea," has a pair on this question with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], who would vote "yea," has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who would vote "nay."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent on official business, being a member of the commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is unavoidably detained. If present he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—37

Alken	Gurney.	Robertson
Austin	Hart	Shipstead
Ball	Hawkes	Smith
Brewster	Knowland	Stanfill
Bridges	La Follette	Taft
Brooks	Langer	Vandenberg
Capehart	McClellan	Wherry
Capper	Mead	White
Connally	Millikin	Wiley
Cordon	Moore	Wilson
Donnell	Morse	Young
Ferguson	O'Daniel	
Gerry	Revercomb	

NAYS—40

Andrews	Hoey	Overton
Barkley	Huffman	Pepper
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Carville	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Chavez	Kilgore	Stewart
Downey	Lucas	Swift
Eastland	McCarran	Taylor
Fulbright	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
George	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Gossett	Mitchell	Tunnell
Green	Murdock	Wagner
Guffey	Murray	Walsh
Hayden	Myers	
Hill	O'Mahoney	

NOT VOTING—19

Bailey	Ellender	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hatch	Tobey
Buck	Hickenlooper	Tydings
Burch	McFarland	Wheeler
Bushfield	McKellar	Willis
Butler	Maybank	
Byrd	Reed	

So the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 151) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate Concurrent Resolution 65 will be indefinitely postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4590) to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the United States; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. CRAWFORD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ADMINISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition for a period not to exceed three years from the date of this Act to veterans of the present war and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands hereinafter described as expeditiously as possible and within such three-year period such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of such lands and all other lands or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this Act.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary, during the period specified in section 1 of this Act, shall sell or cause to be sold, units not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to vet-

erans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Congress), and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made or who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

"SEC. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this Act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights."

And the House agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
CLYDE R. HOEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this bill provides for the administration and ultimate liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF HOUSE BILL

The bill (H. R. 2501) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, heretofore received from the House of Representatives for concurrence, was indefinitely postponed.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM EDWARD OATES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 78) for the relief of the estate of William Edward Oates, which was, on page 1, line 5, to strike out "\$6,453" and insert "\$5,453."

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. O'DANIEL, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. WILSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

USE BY INDUSTRY OF SILVER HELD OR OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4590) to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by

the United States, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. MILLIKIN conferees on the part of the Senate.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 64.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 64) which had been reported adversely by the Committee on the Judiciary, and which reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress does not favor the reorganization plan No. 1 transmitted to Congress by the President on May 16, 1946.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, while the majority leader is on the floor, I should like to ascertain whether we cannot have an understanding as to a limitation of debate, assigning so much time to each side, and agree, as we have done in relation to plan No. 2, on an hour when we may vote on plan No. 1. I make the suggestion that each side take 1 hour, which would permit us to vote at 5 o'clock.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not think we can enter into an agreement now, before we have even started on the debate. I have no desire to delay the debate, but this is one of the most controversial of all three of the plans. I do not think the Senator from Nevada knows who desires to speak on it. I should think it might be well to permit the debate to run along a while before we agree on a time for voting. I would not agree now.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as to section 101, there were no legal objections offered to the plan during the hearings, and no nonlegal objections.

Section 101 of the plan transfers to the Secretary of State the functions of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and of the Director thereof, with respect to certain corporations; and abolishes all other functions of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the Director thereof.

Testimony by Government witnesses before the committee was emphatic that this section involves no intent to continue the existence or functions of any of the affected corporations beyond the time when they would otherwise expire, or to give to the Secretary of State, through the transfer to him of control over these corporations, any authority or power which he does not otherwise possess or which has not been legally provided for such corporations. It was also made clear that the President's plan intends that the corporations shall continue their legal existence as corporate entities.

SECTION 102

This section abolishes the Office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, in recognition of the fact of achievement of independence by the Philippine Republic.

To this there were no legal objections, and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 103

This section provides for winding up by the Secretary of State of the outstanding affairs of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the Director thereof, other than those respecting the corporations specifically transferred.

To this there were no legal objections, and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 201

This section transfers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the functions of the Attorney General and of the Department of Justice with respect to the determination of, and the compromise of, liability for taxes and penalties arising out of violations of the National Prohibition Act.

To this there were no legal objections, and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 301

This section transfers to the Secretary of Agriculture the functions of the Bureau of Animal Industry; the Bureau of Dairy Industry; the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering; the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics; the Office of Experiment Stations; the Agricultural Research Center; and the office of Agricultural Research Administrator.

Testimony before the committee by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Dodd and other Government witnesses indicated that the purpose of the proposed transfers is to facilitate consolidation and more effective administration, within the Department, of the duties and functions of the agencies affected.

Attention is directed to the testimony of the Acting Secretary to the effect that the office of Agricultural Research Administrator presently exercises no functions except functions temporarily transferred to that office from one or another of the bureaus specifically affected by this section; and that, therefore, the effective consolidation of all these functions in the Secretary of Agriculture would be accomplished under this section even if the office of Agricultural Research Administrator had not been specifically named. It was clearly stated, however, that the mention of the Agricultural Research Administrator in this section would not be construed as a Presidential mandate that such office should be continued, though such continuance would be possible at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

To this there were no legal objections and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 401

This section transfers functions of the Office of Contract Settlement, and of the Director thereof, to the Office of War

Mobilization and Reconversion, and the Director thereof.

Testimony before the committee indicated it is not contemplated that this transfer would operate to make the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion a permanent agency; but rather, that the transfer is regarded as part of a process of gradual liquidation, based on the assumption that while the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion will itself be wound up and liquidated within the period provided by statute, the functions of the Office of Contract Settlement and the Director thereof can be sooner liquidated; and that such liquidation can be more efficiently accomplished by the proposed transfer.

There were no legal objections to this and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 501

This section deals with the agencies and functions which are now, temporarily, components of the National Housing Agency, established by Executive Order No. 9070 under the First War Powers Act, and consolidates them to form a permanent agency. Subsequent sections of this part of Reorganization Plan No. 1 deal with further provisions respecting the permanent agency so established.

It should be noted that testimony by Government witnesses stressed the point that the President's intent was to deal with such agencies and functions as they legally exist on a permanent basis and that the reorganization plan is not intended to, and cannot under law, have the effect of granting any new powers or creating any new functions, or of extending any agency or function beyond the time when it would otherwise have expired under the law. Considered on this basis, the plan does not deal with the temporary National Housing Agency as such, and therefore the time when that temporary Agency will expire is immaterial.

Attention is directed to the memorandum of the Acting Assistant Solicitor General—hearings, pages 241 to 242—with respect to the legality of part V of this plan, which covers its subject competently and which contains the positive statement that—

The provisions of the plan do not in any way affect, or purport to affect, the nature of the functions vested in the National Housing Authority or the officers or constituent units thereof; nor does it in any way affect the life of such functions. The nature and longevity of the functions remain the same as they are at the present time.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, has the Senator at hand the page of the record on which the opinion is set forth?

Mr. McCARRAN. It appears to be on page 241, but my attention is drawn to the fact that there is a misprint on page 241, and I respectfully invite the Senator's attention to pages 235 and following.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. To section 501 this legal objection was raised: Since the Reorganization Act authorizes the President to create a new agency, it may be considered that objections to sections 505

(d), 506 (d) and (e) should be considered to apply to this section by implication.

There were no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 502

This section provides for a permanent head of the proposed National Housing Agency, to be known as the National Housing Administrator, at a salary of \$10,000 per year, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. I emphasize the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Attention is directed to the testimony of Government witnesses that appointments under the classified civil service, provided for in the reorganization plans, will be subject to such rules and regulations, with respect to qualifications and otherwise, as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator from Nevada, with respect to the provision that the appointment shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate is it not, in his opinion, an important and salutary provision?

Mr. McCARRAN. To my mind, it is very important and very salutary.

To section 502 there were no legal objections, and there were no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 503

This section provides for appointment of a Deputy National Housing Administrator, under the classified civil service, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

To this section there were no legal objections and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 504

This section provides for three constituent units of the National Housing Agency, namely, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Public Housing Authority, each to be headed by a Commissioner to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

It should be noted these are primarily administrative provisions; if the provisions of part V in other respects should be found illegal, this section would, of course, fall; but the provisions here contained do not otherwise appear to present any separate problems.

To this section there were no legal objections and no nonlegal objections.

SECTION 505 (A)

This subsection places under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration the functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and its members, of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and of the Board of Directors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Government witnesses maintained that the President's proposal in this regard does not contemplate liquidation of either the Federal Savings and Loan

Insurance Corporation or of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, but rather that both Corporations will continue to exist as corporate entities, but will become, in fact, corporations sole.

This view necessarily comprehends the assertion that the Executive order issued by the President—Executive Order 9070—under the First War Powers Act did not disturb the corporate existence of either Corporation though it did temporarily abolish the Board of Trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Board of Directors of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

It should be noted that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is in process of liquidation. However, the functions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, particularly with respect to supervision of Federal home loan banks, and the functions of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, particularly with regard to supervision of Federal savings and loan insurance corporations, are permanent functions which will be continued in peacetime.

There were no legal objections except as implied by objections to other sections of the plan.

There were no nonlegal objections except as implied by objections to other sections of the plan.

SECTION 505 (B)

This subsection provides for administration of the functions of the Federal Housing Administrator, under the National Housing Act, by the new Federal Housing Administration which would be created under this reorganization plan.

As to legal objections, aside from general and special objections treated elsewhere in the discussion of part V of plan 1, witnesses adverse to the plan raised a separate question with respect to the mutual mortgage insurance fund, contending it is not legally available to help pay administrative costs of NHA.

Under section 205 (a) of the National Housing Act all mortgages accepted for insurance are required to be classified into groups in accordance with risk characteristics and actuarial practice. Premium charges and other income received in connection with mortgages in a group, and the proceeds of the sale of properties taken over in exchange for debentures after foreclosure, are credited to the group; and all interest and principal of such debentures, the cost of handling and selling such property, and the group's proportionate share of the general expenses of operating the Federal Housing Administration, are charged to the group.

Under section 205 (c) the insurance in connection with any group is terminated when all the outstanding mortgages in the group have been paid or when there is enough reserve in a group to pay off the balance due on all unpaid mortgages in the group, and the Administrator is directed then to distribute such balance to the mortgagors in such group equitably and in accordance with sound actuarial and accounting practice. It is understood that the amount of these re-

allocated pursuant to law out of any existing appropriation for any of the purposes herein specified, then the amount herein authorized to be appropriated shall be reduced by the amount so allocated.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000,000 to be expended by the Commissioner of Public Roads, Federal Works Agency, for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads, highways, and bridges in the Territory of Hawaii, which he finds, after investigation, have been substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, or by any person or contractor employed by or contracting with the Army or Navy in the performance of contract work in connection with the prosecution of the war or national defense, and for the restoration or reconstruction of roads, highways, and bridges on the system of Federal-aid highways or the system of secondary Federal-aid highways which he finds, after investigation, have been damaged or destroyed by the recent seismic waves in the Territory of Hawaii: *Provided*, That in the case of war damage the Territory of Hawaii shall match the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section to the extent that may be required by the Commissioner of Public Roads, and that in all other cases the Territory shall make a contribution equal to that of the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be expended for any abandoned railroad right-of-way or part thereof that may be used in the restoration or reconstruction of any such road, highway, or bridge, or for any construction features on any such abandoned railroad right-of-way that may be used for or be incorporated in such restoration or reconstruction work: *And provided further*, That the sum herein authorized to be appropriated by this section shall constitute full and complete provision for the relief of the Territory of Hawaii for all damages that may have been caused to roads, highways, and bridges therein by the Army or the Navy or their contractors in connection with prosecution of the war or the national defense or caused by the recent seismic waves and no further claims on account of damage from such causes shall be made by said Territory or its subdivisions.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of facilitating the rebuilding or repair of private homes, stores, or other structures damaged or destroyed by said seismic waves, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter called the "Secretary") is authorized to make loans to persons in the Territory of Hawaii in such amounts and upon such terms as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe, including an agreement by the borrower to use the loan for the purpose herein prescribed; except that no such loan shall be made for a period of more than 20 years or in an amount in excess of \$25,000 to any one borrower. The rate of interest upon each such loan shall be 3 percent per annum, except that the Secretary may, in his discretion, defer the payment of interest upon any such loan for such a period not to exceed 3 years. All such loans shall be made, administered, and collected by the Secretary in such manner and through such agencies as he shall designate. For carrying out the purpose of this section there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000,000, to be immediately available, and remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available annually for the payment of administrative expenses. All moneys received during a period of 5 years from the date of approval of this act as repayment of any loan or interest on any loan made under the provisions of this section shall constitute a revolving fund from which loans may be made for the purpose and upon the terms

herein provided, and all moneys received after said 5-year period as payments of interest and principal on loans made under this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 706 was laid on the table.

FEDERAL RURAL REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 704) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 11, 1946.)

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the conference committee for this action regarding this bill which it was my privilege to introduce in the House. When the measure is put into effect it will establish immediately a preference for veterans of World War II in the purchase of rural rehabilitation lands being sold under the provisions of the Tarver amendment. The bill accomplishes two things: First, it reserves these lands for homesteads for veterans with a farm background; and, secondly, provides that the land will be sold to them at its earning capacity value and not at the present inflated market value. It will set the pattern for future sales of Government lands so that in the establishment of farm homesteads we avoid the great injustice of imposing a burdensome debt upon the veteran and causing him to lose his home through later foreclosure. It represents an important policy declaration against land speculation and offers the young farm veterans an assurance of home ownership under favorable conditions.

RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 709, Rept. No. 2520), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4718) to provide optional retirement for Government officers and employees who have rendered at least 25 years of service. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not

to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on page 9059 of the RECORD for Saturday in the remarks that I made I note the following language: "approval of the agreement was in the national interest of our country and of all our civilizations." What I said was, "and of our civilization."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address made by Rear Admiral Davison yesterday on the occasion of the commissioning of the U. S. S. *Saipan*.

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a table from the hearings on the third deficiency appropriation bill showing price increases in the last 90 days.

Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

USE BY INDUSTRY OF SILVER HELD BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, when the request was made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] for unanimous consent to take the so-called silver bill from the Speaker's table for the appointment of conferees, the gentleman now addressing the Chair interposed an objection. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw that objection at this time with the assurance that the conferees will bring that bill back to the House and that the gentleman from Wisconsin will have an opportunity at that time to express the convictions which I hold on that subject, having been one of the conferees on the Post Office and Treasury appropriation bill.

But I do this, Mr. Speaker, for the reason that unless that appropriation bill is passed and signed, the postal authorities and the Treasury Department will not have any money with which to pay their people.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4950) to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the United States, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate and the appointment of conferees.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

COINAGE OF 50-CENT PIECES TO COMMEMORATE THE LIFE OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 704 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6528) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the life and perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorating the birth of Booker T. Washington. The object of it is to enable the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Association to obtain funds for the erection of a memorial to him at his birthplace in Franklin County, Va.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, this is a very fine gesture for the Congress of the United States to make. Booker T. Washington was an outstanding American citizen and an outstanding representative of his race of people, an example that we should encourage his people to emulate. The fact is about the Negro, I believe everyone will agree, that they have made greater progress in civilization and in the ways of civilized people during their residence in this country than any other race of people ever in the history of the world. When we look back upon the fact that only 80 years ago they were in slavery and then we find today in this Nation such fine characters as Booker T. Washington, when we find the descendants of these people who were held in slavery, practicing the professions of medicine and law, prominent in

the fields of education and business; sitting in the Halls of Congress and the legislatures of the States, holding offices and places of responsibility in civilian life throughout this the greatest Nation in the world, I think that race of people is to be congratulated upon the progress which it has made.

We have in this country and in all countries of the world at this time, great distress and too much race prejudice. I think that merit is where you find it, and good citizenship is where you find it, whether it is Christian, Jew, or Negro. We have fine citizens in all our minorities in this Nation—citizens whose services we need and whose cooperation we need in this hour of the greatest trial of the civilization of the world.

It is a great mistake to criticize or persecute any minority race. Those who indulge in that nefarious practice sooner or later find retribution, and there is no more striking example of that retribution than what is now happening to the Nazis of Germany for their inhuman treatment of the Jewish race.

In the Negro race we have splendid citizens who ought to be encouraged, who ought to be educated, who ought to have their opportunity, their place in the sun in this Nation.

The Jewish people in this country, minority though they be, have furnished some of our finest citizens, some of our most useful patriots, many of them in large communities and in small communities, devoting their time and energy to the welfare of the Nation and the welfare of their communities. I believe gestures such as that contained in this bill to laud the progress of minorities in this Nation is one of the finest things this Congress can do, particularly in this time of great stress and trial.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. HENRY. I wish to congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Virginia for the fine statement he has made with reference to the Negro race, and to ask him this question: Is it not true that the profits from the sale of this memorial coin will be used to further the education of the Negro race?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I so understand it; yes.

(Mr. SMITH of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, there is no opposition to this bill or this rule, so far as I know.

I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] such time as he may desire.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GORE). The gentleman from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I think it is most fitting that Congress should authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the life and perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington.

This God-fearing colored man endeavored through his example and teachings to uplift the members of his race and fit them for the social and in-

dustrial conditions in which they must live. His life was devoted to an educational program that would make the Negro an intelligent, God-fearing, and industrious citizen.

During the past few decades great progress has been made in this regard. Bigotry and intolerance, which have been a blight on our Nation, are gradually being removed.

I want to urge immediate approval of this resolution.

(Mr. CARLSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, we have before us a resolution to strike a new silver coin of 50-cent value upon which shall appear the likeness of Booker T. Washington. As a member of the board of the Tuskegee Institute which was started by him and is being continued in his name, I am particularly happy that such action is to be taken by this House.

Booker T. Washington's life was one of dramatic demonstration of what can happen in this great Nation of ours. Son of a slave, he became one of the most respected of our citizens, holding a position of importance in the educational world.

One of his greatest contributions not only to the Negro but to the life of America as a whole was his unshakable belief in the dignity of work, the beauty of hand labor. He believed that self-respect is necessary to every man and he set about building an institution which should give to the sons and daughters of slaves opportunity to prove themselves in many fields.

The simple directness of his approach to life and living gave him the strength with which to attain the unattainable. Tuskegee Institute today radiates the fine, strong sanity of its founder. The Negro youth that passes through its indoor and outdoor classrooms feels the spirit of him even to this day. We who serve upon the board of trustees are stimulated and inspired by the life of courage, determination, and vision that he lived. It is therefore with sincere pleasure that I join with the other Members of this body in unanimous agreement to have the new silver 50-cent coin bear the likeness of this respected and honored citizen of these United States, Booker T. Washington.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise in support of this bill to honor the memory of Booker T. Washington. I commend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] for everything he said regarding him and reiterate and echo the same sentiments.

It was my privilege to know Booker T. Washington. He came on a number of

July 30

[PUBLIC LAW 563—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 698—2D SESSION]

[S. 704]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to assure the maximum preferential disposition for a period not to exceed three years from the date of this Act to veterans of the present war and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made, is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of lands hereinafter described as expeditiously as possible and within such three-year period such of the lands (improved and unimproved) comprising or incident to those resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and other like enterprises heretofore initiated for similar purposes and financed, in whole or in part, with funds made available to the Secretary, War Food Administrator, Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Administration, or Federal Emergency Relief Administration, as he determines are suitable for ultimate disposition in economic farm units. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize retardation of the expeditious liquidation of such lands and all other lands or property comprising such projects insofar as is deemed practicable by the Secretary consistent with the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary, during the period specified in section 1 of this Act, shall sell or cause to be sold, units not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in any one sale, those of such lands as are suitable for disposition in economic farm units at the earning capacity value as determined by him and otherwise on such terms as he may deem advisable, to veterans, as defined in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress), and present project occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made or who have existing contracts to purchase and who meet the requirements of eligibility specified in title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as amended.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including and making betterments and improvements deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for improvements on any farm unit in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value.

SEC. 4. Any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this Act shall convey all of the right, title, and interest of the Government in and to such land, including all mineral rights.

Approved July 30, 1946.

